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Pakistan Authorities Put Benazir Bhutto Under House Arrest

By James Rupert

Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Pakistan's martial law administration placed Benazir Bhutto, the prominent opposition leader, under house arrest Thursday, eight days after she returned from self-imposed exile. The move appeared to signal the government's intention to maintain tight controls on all domestic political activity.

Armed police surrounded the Bhutto family home in Karachi, and ordered supporters of Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, who gathered outside the villa, to disperse. Although Miss Bhutto's arrest was not officially announced, police and government officials in Karachi and the capital, Islamabad, said she would be confined to her home for 90 days, and would not be permitted to meet anyone outside her household.

Miss Bhutto's arrest, after she returned for the funeral of her brother, last week, indicated the military government's apparent determination to prevent spontaneous political activity while it manages a cautious evolution toward limited civilian rule. Opposition politicians said the arrest also damaged the credibility of those civilian politicians who have cooperated with the military's plan to hand power to a civil administration.

Some Western observers suggested that Miss Bhutto may, in the government's eyes, have violated a tacit agreement in which she was permitted to return to Pakistan freely but was not to be politically active.

A senior Interior Ministry official, Shah Mahmood Khuroo, said last week that Miss Bhutto would remain free if she did not "start agitating." That position was repeated Monday by the Sind chief minister, Sayed Ghous. Despite such assurances, Miss Bhutto said at a press conference last week that she was pessimistic about being allowed to travel in Pakistan and was unsure she could leave the country freely.

Miss Bhutto flew to Karachi on Tuesday from her native town of Larkana, where the funeral was held last week. At the villa in Karachi, she addressed hundreds of supporters and denounced President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq and his martial law government as "repressive."

But she said that the People's Party would not press for an immediate end to martial law, but would give the government a chance to return to civilian rule by the end of the year, as promised by Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Jinnah.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an umbrella group embracing the People's Party and 10 other leftist and center parties, declared in a statement that Miss Bhutto's arrest "exposes the contempt in which Zia holds his own parliament and prime minister." The statement said the arrest had cast doubt on Mr. Jinnah's assurance of civilian rule within four months, and called on him to resign.

N.D. Khan, a Bhutto spokesman reached by phone in Karachi, said the arrest showed the government was "shaky" — really afraid of Benazir.

Benazir Bhutto is the daughter of the former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed in 1977 by General Zia and executed in 1979 on murder-conspiracy charges by the general's martial law regime.

Miss Bhutto's return has been widely regarded as a primary political challenge to General Zia's plan to return the country to civilian rule, in that his plan clearly aims to exclude her party from power.

Mr. Khan said that 10 party leaders in Karachi who were detained earlier this month had been ordered held for a further 90 days.

Miss Bhutto returned last week after 19 months of exile with the body of her brother, Shahnawaz, who died mysteriously in France last month. She was released from nearly three years of detention in 1984, for medical treatment in London.



Eberhard von Brauchitsch, left, Hans Friderichs, center, and Otto Lamsdorff outside the court Thursday in Bonn.

Flick Political Payoff Trial Opens in Bonn

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Otto Lamsdorff, who until last year was West Germany's economics minister, went on trial Thursday with two other defendants, accused of corruption in connection with the nation's biggest political payoff scandal.

Two of the defendants are charged with accepting \$10,000 marks (\$190,000) in bribes for the Free Democratic Party while they were ministers in a coalition cabinet led by the Social Democrats.

Mr. Lamsdorff, a senior figure in the small Free Democratic Party and still a member of parliament, is accused of accepting \$50,000 between 1977 and 1980 from the giant Flick holding corporation in return for granting lucrative tax waivers.

He is the first West German cabinet minister to be indicted while in office.

His predecessor as economics minister, Hans Friderichs, is accused of taking \$140,000 from Flick for similar favors in the years 1975 to 1977. He resigned as chief executive of the Dresdener Bank in March.

The third defendant, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, is charged with having paid the bribes, which are said to have gone into the Free Democratic Party coffers. They were allegedly to secure tax waivers worth \$175 million. Mr. von Brauchitsch was dismissed as Flick general manager in 1982.

The three defendants have denied the charges, which carry a maximum sentence of five years. They also face the possibility of heavy fines if convicted on other charges involving alleged tax evasion on party donations.

The trial is the most significant outcome of a three-year scandal that tarred the reputations of West

Germany's three established parties and shook confidence in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government.

Revelations of Flick's influence-buying in Bonn were regularly made by the weekly Der Spiegel, which generated a major parliamentary investigation that took testimony from virtually all of the country's leading politicians.

An understanding between Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats ended the investigation last March, over sharp protests from the leftist Green party.

Rainer Barzel, the speaker of parliament, was forced to resign his post in October following disclosures that he had accepted more than half a million dollars from Flick for consulting work.

The Lamsdorff trial, which opened in a crammed court, is expected to last for at least a year, keeping the corruption issue before

the public as all parties gear up for general elections in February 1987. Hearings have been set on Thursdays and Fridays.

Mr. Lamsdorff has announced that he intends to seek election in 1987. A self-confident, abrasive figure, he has told many friends that he expects to be acquitted on the corruption charges.

A 58-year-old politician who still retains considerable influence in the Free Democratic Party, he was instrumental in swinging it out of coalition with the Social Democrats in late 1982. This parliamentary maneuver toppled Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and brought Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats to power.

The proceedings Thursday were consumed by defense motions challenging the competence of the judges in the case, and claiming that they had no experience in dealing with economic crimes.

East German Defects; Bonn Scandal Grows

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — A major spy scandal took fresh turns Thursday with the disclosures that a high-ranking West German counterintelligence officer had been detained for questioning and that a senior East German diplomat had defected to Bonn.

The Federal Prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe disclosed that Reinhard Liebetanz, 48, an officer in the Cologne-based counterintelligence agency, had been detained and questioned about a 10-year friendship with an East German agent. Mr. Liebetanz was later released.

Later in the day, a government spokesman said that Martin Winkler, the East German chargé d'affaires in Buenos Aires, had defected to West Germany.

It appeared that Mr. Winkler may have been an undercover agent for West Germany who fled his post after the reported defection to East Germany last week of Hans Joachim Tiedge, a counterintelligence officer at the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Cologne.

Mr. Liebetanz, according to the prosecutor's office, had been a close friend for a decade of Eberhard Severin, an East German agent who was infiltrated into West Germany in the 1960s.

Mr. Severin worked in Cologne for an electrical company, but at the end of July had legally deregistered to move to Vienna.

Earlier this week, Mr. Liebetanz told his superiors in the government that while he was on vacation in Austria this month Mr. Severin and a third man — assumed to be an East German agent — had put him under "massive pressure" to defect.

Mr. Liebetanz said he fled and reported the situation to the Austrian police. Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the prosecutor's office, said Thursday that an investigation of Mr. Liebetanz was continuing but that his story "appeared to be true" and that the officer had been unaware that Mr. Severin was an East German agent.

There is no pressing suspicion against him," Mr. Prechtel said.

A spokesman for the Austrian Interior Ministry in Vienna said that an arrest warrant had been issued for Mr. Severin and that there was reason to believe he was still in the country.

Other accounts said he had escaped to East Germany.

The 2,000-member Office for the Protection of the Constitution is concerned with both espionage by foreign governments and domestic threats such as terrorism. Mr. Liebetanz is a specialist in far-right groups.

Jürgen Sudhoff, a government spokesman, insisted that the defection of Mr. Winkler, the East German diplomat, was unrelated to the Tiedge case; he characterized the defector as an expert on Latin America who had served in Cuba.

From various sources, it appeared that he had surfaced in Bonn on Aug. 25, or two days after Mr. Tiedge's defection was announced by the East German press agency.

The last spectacular defection from East Germany was in 1979 when Werner Siller, a top-ranking agent, crossed into West Berlin with his wife and child. He betrayed scores of East German spies in West Germany who then were arrested.

Since the beginning of the month, two Bonn secretaries and an army messenger have disappeared from their posts and are believed by the authorities to have fled to East Berlin.

On Sunday, Margarete Höke, a secretary in the offices of President (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

16 Killed Over 2 Days Of Riots in South Africa

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

MITCHELL'S PLAIN, South Africa — At least 11 more people were killed in political unrest Thursday as black and mixed-race townships of the Cape Town area erupted in violence for the second straight day.

The death toll around Cape Town has reached at least 16 in two days of mass protests against the white-minority government and harsh police response. Three other deaths were reported in separate incidents elsewhere in a fresh round of the political violence that

A U.S. official plays down Washington's influence on Pretoria. Page 5.

has claimed more than 650 lives in the past year.

Policemen and soldiers struggled throughout the day to enforce order over a widespread area, firing shotguns, rubber bullets and tear gas at roving bands of residents who pelted them with stones, bottles and gasoline bombs.

But the rioting that began Wednesday in two townships — after the police broke up a series of illegal but peaceful demonstrations — spread like a brush fire Thursday to neighboring communities.

Angry mobs set up hundreds of makeshift barricades of burning tires, mattresses and refuse to block police access to the rubble-strewn streets. Columns of black smoke mingled with clouds of tear gas throughout the area.

By nightfall security forces still were battling residents in at least six townships, all of which had been cordoned off to the press and public by ministerial order. Witnesses described a vast ring of fire they said was visible over a large area east of the city. Fire engines and ambulances refused to enter the area for fear of attack.

Like on Wednesday, most of the deaths occurred in the black townships of Guguletu and Nyanga, where the police again opened fire with shotguns and rubber bullets on stone-throwing crowds.

Among the dead was a 3-year-old boy killed when his house was set afire with a gasoline bomb, according to the state-run television network. The police reported 89 arrests.

But at least three people were killed in the mixed-race or "colored" township of Mitchell's Plain, a relatively affluent area of houses and shops that, until Thursday, had been untouched by the violence. By nightfall it too was ablaze, with angry youths challenging police vehicles with stones and bottles and dodging police bullets.

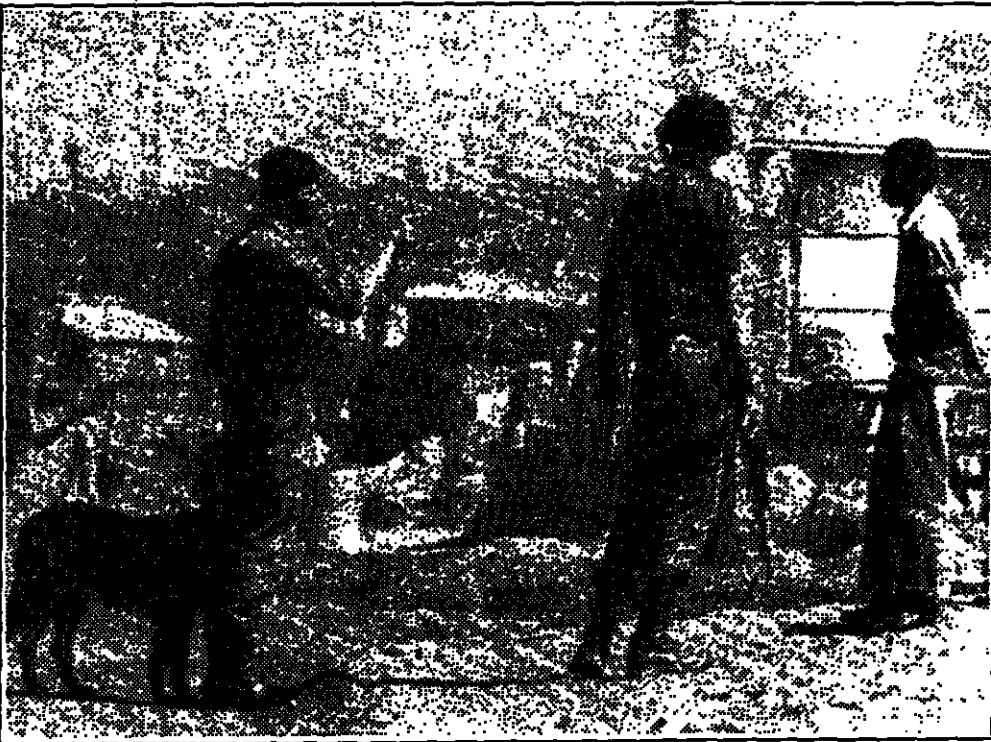
At least five public schools here

and in nearby Mannenberg township were also turned into battlegrounds. Policemen stormed school grounds to disperse protesting students, according to the South African Press Association. The association said that local reporters had seen policemen firing shotgun rounds toward one Mitchell's Plain elementary school and lobbing tear gas into the grounds of at least four high schools. Classrooms at one Mannenberg school were damaged by fire.

At a Methodist day care center in Mitchell's Plain, witnesses said that workers had frantically rounded up small children and bundled them into the building as clouds of tear gas wafted over the yard.

Hundreds of students marched from the University of the Western Cape toward the house of the Reverend Allan Boesak. The mixed-race cleric was detained without

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Two South African soldiers, one holding a trained attack dog, in an exchange Thursday with a black man who was arrested moments later in the township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg.

South Africa Acts to Head Off a Financial Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The governor of South Africa's central bank arrived in London on Thursday, reportedly to hold emergency talks on his country's foreign debt.

The British Broadcasting Corp. said the official, Gerhard Kock, planned to negotiate a temporary suspension of payments on his country's debt. South Africa is scheduled to repay more than \$12 billion to foreign banks over the next year.

Sources in London said that Mr. De Kock was to meet with Robin

Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the Bank of England.

The U.S. Embassy said that Mr. De Kock would go to the United States on Friday to meet with Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

A debt rescheduling would reduce, for the short term, the amount of foreign exchange that South Africa would have to spend to pay back its loans and would extend the timetable for the repayments.

South Africa's ability to repay its debts has been hampered by a

plunge in the value of its currency, the rand, from more than \$1 three years ago to a record low of 35.5 cents on Tuesday.

In an attempt to halt a flight of foreign capital and to strengthen the rand, South Africa halted trading Tuesday on the stock exchange and the currency markets until Monday.

Some commercial bankers in New York said Thursday they believed that South Africa could face a worsening financial crisis in the weeks ahead because international banks might stop extending credit

to the country unless the racial situation was stabilized.

The fall in the rand's value has made it difficult for South Africa to keep up repayments and servicing on foreign debts, estimated at more than \$18 billion.

Sources in Johannesburg said they believed that Mr. De Kock's hurried departure to London was to negotiate terms for possible new loans with Western banks, as well as to discuss the rescheduling of payments on short-term debt.

Banking sources in London said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Is Facing Shortage Of Qualified Teachers

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Schools began opening across the United States this week without the labor strife of recent years, but with a new problem: a shortage of teachers.

The shortage is the result of complex demographic and labor trends, including the aging of the current teaching force, a "baby boomlet" filling classrooms and declining numbers of college students entering teaching.

Some school districts were giving emergency certificates to those with degrees but no training in the field of education. Such moves prompted the nation's largest asso-

ciation of teachers, the National Education Association, to charge Tuesday that unqualified applicants were being put into the classroom.

In Los Angeles, for example, a school district recruiting ads reads: "Want to Teach but Have No Credentials? Relax!"

Other districts facing shortages have gone overseas to hire, particularly for bilingual teachers. New York City recently hired teachers from Madrid, while Houston advertised in Mexico City.

Washington area schools have been an exception, with superintendents there reporting no prob-



With a shortage of teachers, schools are opening this week across the United States.

INSIDE

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■ California police seek the "Night Stalker," who has been linked to 14 murders. Page 3.

■ A priest's family is publicizing the cases of seven U.S. citizens seized in Lebanon. Page 5.

■ The U.S. government ordered inspections to check for cracks in some commercial airline jet engines. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ British Petroleum Co. reported an increase in net income of 5.5 percent during the second quarter. Page 11.

■ The United States won a battle to get major trading nations to discuss a new round of trade talks, sources said. Page 11.



Nigerian Coup Leader Consolidates His Power

LAGOS — Major General Ibrahim Babangida, who seized power in a coup on Tuesday, has named a 28-member ruling military council with himself as chairman.

A spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukiwo, in announcing the membership of the council Wednesday night, said General Babangida would become the first of Nigeria's six military heads of state to bear the title of president.

General Babangida will be assisted by a chief of the general staff, who has responsibility for political affairs. This marked a significant departure from the arrangements of former military governments here.

Ebitu Ukiwo, 45, a navy commodore, was appointed as chief of the general staff. He is a former state governor and was a member of the military council in the deposed government of Major General Mohammed Buhari, which was in power 20 months.

Nigerian political analysts said the new arrangement appeared to have made the position of the military leader considerably stronger, with no effective No. 2.

Reports from around the country indicated that most areas were calm. The authorities also reopened all airports Thursday.

State television described the change in government as bloodless and the Nigerian news agency said work had resumed in most offices Wednesday after a two-day Muslim holiday ended Tuesday.

[Nigerian radio announced the lifting of the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed after Tuesday's coup, The Associated Press reported from Abidjan, Ivory Coast.]

The number of persons in the ruling body was significantly increased over that of the old military council, and it is made up only of military men. Nearly half of the new ruling council was drawn from the military council of the old government.

Like the deposed government, the new council is dominated by the Moslem north, with 16 members.

Commodore Ukiwo is an Ibo from eastern Nigeria. His tribe fought and lost a war to secede from Nigeria between 1967 and 1970.

Colonel Ukiwo said that, in addition to the ruling council, there

would be a council of ministers and a national council of states to govern state military governors.

Also listed as members of the ruling council were two senior members of the former government who were on a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia with the former No. 2 man during the coup.

They are Major General Mamman Vatsa, who was minister in charge of the proposed national capital of Abuja in the old government, and Chief Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa.

South Africa Is Reported To Act on Debt Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

that while South Africa might achieve a rescheduling of its external debts, any economic gain would be short lived without some political initiative to alleviate the country's racial problems. (AP, Reuters)

Mixed Reaction

Reaction in South Africa to the government's suspension of trading on the currency and stock markets has been mixed. The New York Times reported from Johannesburg.

Some people contended that less

extreme measures could have been taken to protect the rand, including ordering South Africa's gold-mining companies to return funds they earn to South Africa.

Others analysts said, however, that any efforts to help restore confidence and stability in the foreign exchange markets were welcome.

Newspapers speculated about what the government might do before the markets are reopened Monday. The Star, of Johannesburg, suggested there might be a major devaluation of the rand against foreign currencies, along with the introduction of foreign exchange controls.

16 Killed in 2 Days of Rioting in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

trial this week after he had planned a march to Pollsmoor Prison to protest the imprisonment there of Nelson Mandela, the African nationalist leader.

The breakup of the march by the police led to the outbreak of violence over the last two days. The police dispersed the students Thursday with rubber bullets and tear gas.

The police crackdown turned many of the demonstrators into angry rioters in Guguletu and the nearby mixed-race township of Athlone. They began a nightlong spree of arson and stonings that continued throughout Thursday and spread throughout the area east of Cape Town.

U.S. Is Critical

In Washington, the Reagan administration indirectly criticized the South African police for "brutality" in halting an anti-apartheid march, Reuters reported.

Charles Redman, a State Department spokesman, said, "Yesterday's tragic events indicated how quickly confrontation between police and demonstrators can lead to brutality and bloodshed."

Mr. Redman did not answer directly when he was asked if he was accusing the South African police of brutality. "We consistently condemn the violence in South Africa whatever its cause," he said.

Radio South Africa, reflecting growing government irritation at foreign coverage of the unrest, accused the Western media of unbalanced reporting.

"For months the Western media have been giving saturation coverage to those aspects of unrest that reinforce an impression that the whole country is in chaos," it said in a commentary. It dismissed as absurd the idea that the country was on the brink of revolution.

Nine foreign and local reporters and photographers were arrested in the Cape Town disturbances

Wednesday and accused of obstructing the police. The case was postponed until next month.

White and black South African business leaders jointly called on the government to lift a state of emergency imposed last month and to begin talks with accepted black leaders, including those in detention.

The country's four major business groups said in a statement that their appeal was prompted by the temporary closure of exchange and stock markets as foreign banks called in more loans than the nation's gold and foreign-exchange reserves could cover.

The statement was issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the South African Federal Chamber of Industries, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the Urban Foundation.

EC Ministers to Visit

Leaders of the South African

Council of Churches, including Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, said Thursday that the government has imposed unacceptable conditions on a visit by West European foreign ministers and they will meet the delegation "reluctantly."

The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu and the church council's secretary-general, the Reverend Beyers Naudé, said they would refuse to meet future foreign delegations that are not allowed by the white government to visit Mr. Mandela.

seeking to seduce secretaries or to approach secretaries on vacation at Black Sea resorts.

East Berlin's spies have also started to cultivate West Germany's two million unemployed by scouring the "Jobs Wanted" listings in newspapers to recruit people desperate for work. West German students also are drawn into spying through dummy research organizations that offer fees for useful commercial, political or strategic papers.

Lately, East Germany has worked hard at gathering technology secrets, with considerable success. A report by Bonn's Interior Ministry says East Germany devotes perhaps \$3 million every year to economic espionage and reaps \$170 million in research and development savings.

Many agents are planted among those East Germans who, rejecting

the Communist system, are permitted to leave to settle in the West after a long wait for exit visas. Intelligence specialists say that East Germany's allowing a wave of 40,000 to emigrate last year is in part attributable to its desire to "seed" a new generation of long-term agents who will try to attain influential positions in politics and industry.

One of Mr. Wolf's most accomplished "seeds" was Günter Guillaume, who left East Germany in 1956 and became active in the Social Democratic Party. He worked his way up and joined Chancellor Willy Brandt's staff as a personal adviser in 1973.

Mr. Guillaume was exposed as a Communist agent 15 months later, after he had gained access to classified matter. He was given a 13-year prison term but released in 1981 in a spy exchange between the East Germany and West Germany.

Mr. Chandrasekaran, the other two, Anton S. Balasingam and Nadesan Sathiyendran, are now in England.

A guerrilla group, meanwhile, reported that army troops killed about 100 Tamil civilians, including children, in reprisal shootings Tuesday in Sri Lanka's eastern Batticaloa area.

The Sri Lankan High Commission in New Delhi, however, said in a statement that the report was "without any basis whatsoever."

Talks between Indian and Sri Lankan officials on resuming the peace talks, in Thimpu, Bhutan, reportedly were set back again.

The pro-government Hindu newspaper of Madras reported that Sri Lanka's failure to agree to give more powers to proposed local legislatures in Tamil-dominated areas has caused "a marked hardening" in the Indian attitude.

India has suggested that top elected officials of Tamil areas should have powers similar to those conferred on state chief ministers in India and state governors in the United States, official sources said.

Meanwhile, authorities in India's southernmost state arrested more than 700 activists under a preventive detention law Thursday on the eve of a railroad blockade campaign, the United News of India reported.

The blockade was called by leaders of India's 55-million member Tamil community to protest government orders expelling three Sri Lankan Tamil leaders, including

Mr. Chandrasekaran, who reportedly is on a hunger strike, also appealed Thursday to Mr. Gandhi to rescind the expulsion order. "India has to play an important role in solving our problem," the Sri Lankan said.

Mr. Chandrasekaran, who was detained Wednesday on his arrival from New York, was flown by immigration and intelligence officials to Madras, in Tamil Nadu state, where he was set free.

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Honduras to Prohibit U.S. Embassy From Handling Managua Rebel Aid

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Honduran government said it would not allow the U.S. Embassy here to administer the \$27 million in nonmilitary aid approved by Congress for Nicaraguan rebels fighting to overthrow the Sandinist government in Managua.

The statement Wednesday by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Bernal raised questions about how the aid would be delivered to the guerrillas.

Currently, the guerrillas bring arms and other supplies through Honduras to base camps along the border with Nicaragua. The existence of this supply route is an open secret, but the Honduran government publicly denies that the rebels operate in Honduran territory because it does not want to admit that it is helping the effort to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

The Honduran position appeared to make it necessary for the U.S. government to hand over the aid to the rebels somewhere outside Honduras, according to sources familiar with the issue.

The Reagan administration is considering what mechanism will be set up to deliver the aid, and a decision is expected within a week or two. A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined to comment on Mr. Paz Bernal's statement, saying he could not say anything about the aid until Washington decides how the program will be set up.

But unofficial sources close to the embassy said it does not want to have a role in handling the aid because such involvement would embarrass the Honduran government. The United States has to do its part to help the Hondurans

"save face" on the issue, the sources said. Mr. Paz Bernal said he was "completely" unaware of any plans for the embassy in Tegucigalpa to handle the aid. But he said that the assistance was a concern only of the United States and the guerrillas and that Honduras should be left out of it.

"I do not believe, then, that the government of Honduras is going to accept that the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa would deliver money to people who are fighting against the regime of a neighboring country," Mr. Paz Bernal said. "Both the embassy and the Honduran government are caught between a rock and a hard place."

A U.S. role in Honduras in providing the aid, he added, would be "incompatible with the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples."

Congress approved the nonmilitary aid for the guerrillas in June after several months of debate and controversy. The vote marked a resumption in the flow of official U.S. aid to them, which had been cut off last year.

Under the previous aid program, about \$80 million of arms and other assistance was supplied by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The aid was channeled through Honduras, but the program was covert, and the Honduran government was able to deny that it existed.

The U.S. aid approved in June is not covert, and Congress specifically barred the CIA and the Defense Department from administering it. The problem is how to manage a public aid program when it has to be delivered by clandestine means.

One possibility under consideration was to deliver the aid to the guerrillas in Miami, which is the home of several rebel officials, in-

cluding Adolfo Calero Portocarrero. He is president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel group, and has played a leading role in raising funds from private sources during the past year.

Mr. Calero also is one of three top leaders of the United Democratic Opposition, an umbrella organization that also includes Nicaraguan civilian opposition leaders, Arturo José Cruz and Alfonso Robelo Callejas. The umbrella group is considered a likely channel for the new U.S. aid.



Edgardo Paz Bernal

Salvadoran Envoy Is Named By Mexico, First Since 1980

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has named an ambassador to El Salvador for the first time since August 1980. He is Federico Urruchua Durand. Ambassadors to Jamaica and Colombia also were named.

A statement from the Foreign Ministry, issued late Wednesday, said that the appointment responds to the need "that diplomatic action of Mexico in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean might continue."

The move is the latest in a series of steps that have indicated a gradual warming of relations between Mexico and El Salvador. Although Mexico has maintained its diplomatic mission in El Salvador, it has been without an ambassador since 1980.

Mexican government officials credit the shift in policy to the election of José Napoleón Duarte as president of El Salvador last year. But Mexican political commentators, particularly those to the political left, attribute the improvement in relations to the more conservative style of foreign policy being followed by the administration of President Miguel de la Madrid, who took office in December 1982.

(AP, NYT)

50 Firms Paid No U.S. Taxes, Group Says

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Fifty major U.S. corporations paid no federal income taxes during President Ronald Reagan's first term in office, despite earning nearly \$58 billion in profits, and instead received tax refunds totaling \$2.4 billion, a labor-backed lobbying group has reported.

"It's a public scandal when members of the Fortune 500 pay less in taxes than the people who wax their floors or type their letters," Robert McIntyre, director of Citizens for Tax Justice, said Wednesday in releasing the report.

The group, which surveyed 275 profit-making companies, also said that 79 other corporations paid no federal taxes in at least one of the years between 1981 and 1984.

For last year alone, it said, 40 companies received tax refunds totaling \$657 million, despite earning profits of more than \$10 billion in 1984.

Such moves were all legal, and the data offer "a picture of unparalleled success in beating the federal tax collector," said Mr. McIntyre, the group's director of federal tax policy.

He credited that success to the White House's landmark 1981 tax legislation, which increased depreciation rates on corporate equipment and expanded tax credits for investment.

The Reagan administration's newly proposed tax reforms, he charged, "would do nothing to put

Reagan Rejects Tax Break for Couples

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will not propose restoring to his tax-revision plan the deduction for married couples who both work, administration officials said Thursday.

The proposed elimination of the deduction provoked sharp criticism from members of Congress in both parties when it was announced by the president in May. Administration officials said at the time that they would consider reversing their decision.

Now, they say, revisions of the tax package to be sent to Congress next week will not include restoration of the deduction. It is the responsibility of Congress to decide whether to reinstate the provision, officials said.

The deduction now allows working couples to subtract from their taxable incomes 10 percent of the income of the spouse who earned less, up to \$3,000. It helps save a few dollars in the lower tax brackets and as much as \$1,500 in the top bracket.

these corporate freeloaders back on the tax rolls" and would expand depreciation benefits for some firms.

The study, which updates a similar report issued last year, analyzed taxation of the largest industrial, service, financial, transportation and utility companies that had recorded profits in each of the last four years.

It concludes that nearly half the 275 companies paid taxes equivalent to 12 percent or less of their profits during Mr. Reagan's first term, compared to the corporate tax rate of 46 percent before deductions and credits on profits above \$100,000. The group said that 12 percent is the effective average tax rate on individuals.

Boeing Corp., the Seattle aerospace company, was termed the

leading tax avoider in the last four years, earning profits of \$2 billion and receiving federal income tax refunds totaling \$285 million. AT&T alone received a \$242-million tax refund in 1984 despite earning profits of \$1.9 billion.

During the 1981-84 period, six companies besides Boeing — Dow Chemical; ITT; Tenneco; Santa Fe Southern Pacific; PepsiCo, and General Dynamics — earned consistent profits but received federal tax refunds exceeding \$100 million.

All told, the report contended, the 129 companies that escaped taxation at least once since 1981 had \$66.5 billion in pretax domestic profits in the last four years, and received tax refunds totaling \$6.4 billion. This amounted to a negative tax rate, minus 9.6 percent.

Had all 275 companies in the

survey paid the full 46 percent tax rate instead of taking deductions and credits to avoid some taxation, the report stated, federal revenues would have been \$124 billion higher during the four years.

A Boeing spokesman said Wednesday that the company had legally avoided federal taxes, but called the lobbying group's estimates "excessively high." Dow, meanwhile, said that the study ignores sales taxes and other levies and said that the company had paid \$3.1 billion in various taxes since 1973.

The corporate tax avoidance, Mr. McIntyre said, was all legal and was often accomplished through new or expanded tax loopholes created in the 1981 tax legislation. Besides giving individuals a 25 percent tax break over three years, that law loosened corporate taxation rules to promote economic expansion and help pull the nation out of recession.

In arguing for reforms, Mr. McIntyre contended Wednesday that some of the tax breaks in the 1981 legislation did not produce the intended economic effects.

Despite tax credits for investment, he said, spending for new factories and equipment rose at only a 3 percent annual pace during Mr. Reagan's first term, less than half the rate in the previous four years.

The money has gone instead to take over corporations, buy stock and pay stock dividends, he said.

California 'Night Stalker' Is Linked to 14 Murders

By Katherine Macdonald
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — He enters, almost always, through an unlocked window or door just before dawn. It is almost always a yellow or beige house. And then, almost always, he shoots his sleeping victims in the head.

The public now calls him the Night Stalker, the latest serial killer to terrorize Los Angeles. He has been linked to 14 murders and 21 rapes, assaults and kidnappings in California.

This serial killer will set a pattern only to break it. For a time, his habit of entering through unlocked windows and doors inspired the name the Walk-In Killer.

But the pattern did not hold. In one of the killings attributed to him, the victim — a 30-year-old student — was dragged from her car and shot to death.

The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner coined the name "Night Stalker." Some police officers called him the 818 Killer because he at one time had selected all of his victims within telephone area code 818 of the San Gabriel and San Fernando valleys north of Los Angeles.

But last week he apparently traveled to San Francisco and fired bullets into the heads of a sleeping couple to whom the Night Stalker was previously only someone for Los Angeles to worry about. Southern California wondered if the killer had migrated north.

Then last Sunday someone entered a house in Orange County south of Los Angeles just before 3 A.M. and shot Bill Carns, 29, in the head. His fiancée was raped.

Police investigators, who are withholding some information about evidence the killer leaves behind as a "signature," had no doubt: the Night Stalker had returned to Southern California.

His victims are young and old, men and women and children, Caucasians and Orientals. He does not always shoot them. Some have been beaten to death. Some have been stabbed. Two have had their throats slashed.

Not all of his victims have died. Some who were shot in the head survived, including Mr. Carns, but he was in critical condition on Wednesday.

Some of the survivors described their attacker. According to Commander William Booth of the Los Angeles Police Department, he is a Caucasian with a tan complexion, brown curly hair and brown eyes. He stands 6 feet (1.83 meters) or a little over, and weighs about 150 pounds (68 kilograms).

His teeth are widely spaced and badly stained. A dentist has told law enforcement agencies that he treated a man closely resembling a

composite drawing of the Night Stalker. The police have the patient's records, but voiced no opinion on possible connections.

Last week the Los Angeles sheriff, Sherman Block, said that the Night Stalker had been linked firmly to 14 murders, the first on March 17. The authorities now say they are investigating the possibility that he also was responsible for a series of child molestations in the San Gabriel Valley.

On Wednesday, the Los Angeles police impounded an orange Toyota station wagon linked to the attack on the Orange County couple. The police said that an anonymous caller had tipped them about the location of the car, which had been stolen last week in Chinatown.

Commander Booth said they have yet to find a pattern that would warn the police where the killer will look for his next victim, but leaflets telling citizens how to protect themselves from the Night Stalker's mode of operation are available at police stations.

Dr. Alfred Coodley, professor emeritus of clinical psychology at the University of Southern California, sees a faint pattern.

"It's true that in the past serial killers have seemed to select a rather definite kind of person," Dr. Coodley said. "They looked for an elderly person, or a child, or someone with a particular kind of hairdo. This one, on the surface, does not seem to have done this. He has selected a whole family."

The "compulsive, driven" killings, Dr. Coodley said, bring to the Night Stalker a sick gratification, which rapidly disappears and needs to be repeated.

Dr. Coodley surmises that the killer is gripped in a sadistic rage triggered by some recent event in his life.

In Los Angeles, people are shutting and locking windows, no matter how high the temperature might climb. And many people in yellow or beige houses are wondering if the pattern will hold.

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Soviet Champagne: Bubble but No Buzz

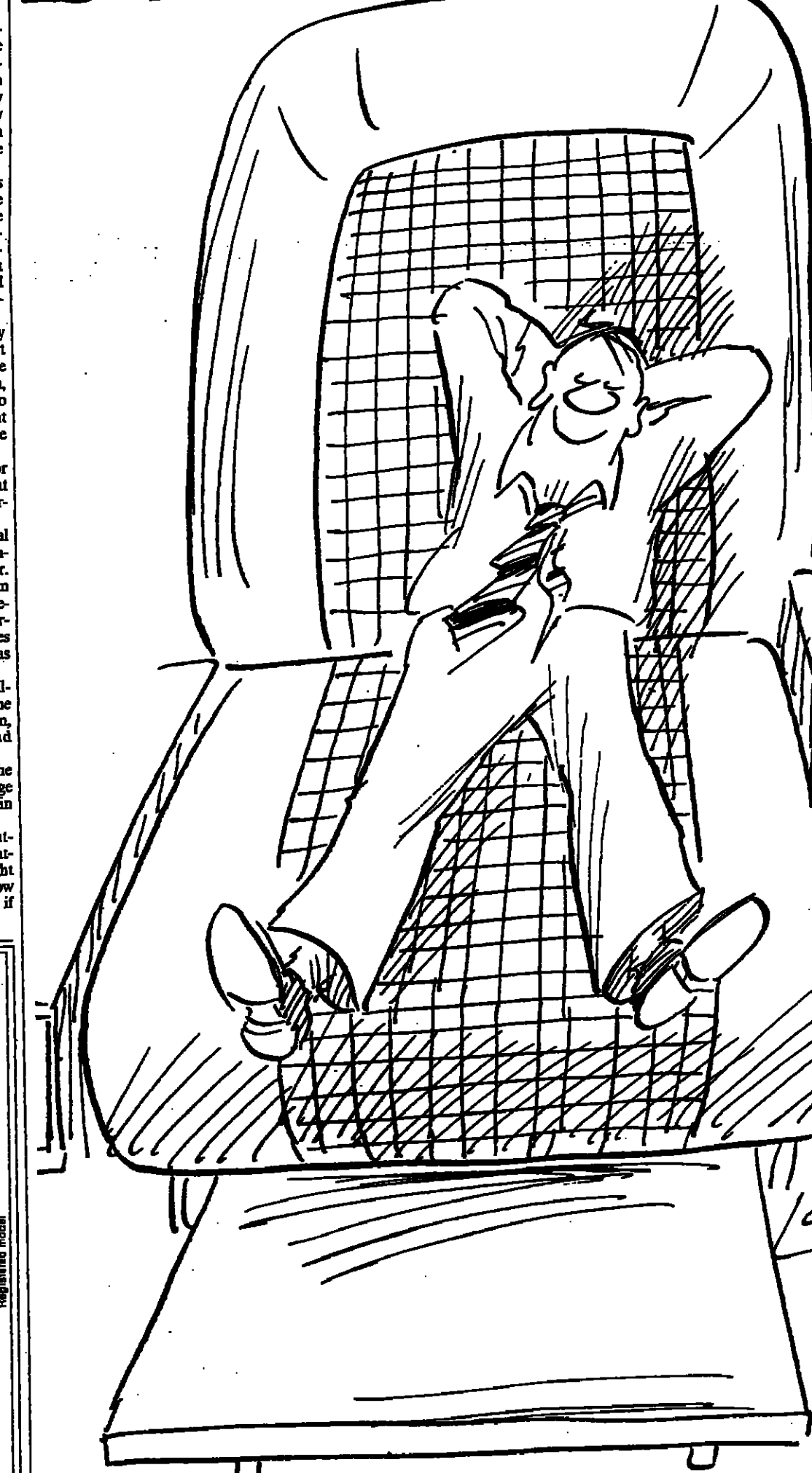
Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet enologists have developed an alcohol-free champagne as part of the campaign against alcoholism, Tass said.

Produced in Moldavia, it has the taste and aroma of alcoholic champagne, which is widely produced in the Soviet south, the report said Wednesday.

The campaign against alcohol, launched soon after Mikhail Gorbachev became Communist Party leader in March, was brought home to Soviet citizens this week when the cost of vodka, beer and other drinks was raised by up to 30 percent.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil, Coups and Nigeria

As a major oil exporter, Nigeria lived prosperously on a rapidly rising flow of foreign earnings through the 1970s. Although there were some troubling side effects of that prosperity, they seemed manageable at the time. The country's strong currency raised Nigerians' purchasing power and undercut — by a process that Americans have recently come to understand — Nigeria's industry and agriculture. Local production had trouble competing with imports despite many protectionist measures taken by the government.

The oil revenues peaked in 1980, then started to fall. Anxious to maintain its recent standard of living, Nigeria began to borrow abroad. Under Shehu Shagari, the elected civilian president who had replaced the previous military rulers, the government acquired substantial debts. But President Shagari was re-elected in the summer of 1983 for another four years. He turned to the International Monetary Fund for advice; the IMF suggested, among other things, dropping the exchange rate of the naira, Nigeria's currency. Mr. Shagari announced an austerity program but, at the end of 1983, was deposed by a military coup that pledged itself to end "the crisis of confidence now afflicting our nation."

That, unfortunately, is not what happened. Major General Mohammed Buhari, who led the new government, made a mistake that

many other governments have made over the years: he confused the defense of an overvalued currency with patriotism. The flag and national pride, and the unemployment spread in the country, because agricultural capacity had shrunk, food shortages began to occur. Imports were no longer an easy alternative, for foreign loans became hard to find and more costly. Oil revenues continued to drop and currently are probably little more than half the level they reached five years ago. The general told the country to expect even more drastic austerity in the coming three years.

That led to the coup this week by other military officers under Major General Ibrahim Babangida. Are General Babangida's chances any better than his predecessor's? Very possibly. If his government is prepared to compromise with the IMF and the other lenders, they are prepared to compromise with him.

But no country has been more severely whipsawed by fluctuating oil prices than Nigeria. In a country with a large and poor population, it is difficult to keep revenues flowing into long-term development and investment. And when revenues fall, it is even harder to prevent a sharp drop in the standard of living. What Nigeria needs is a better kind of economic shock absorber than it, or any of the low-income countries, has so far devised.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Sank the Warrior?

President François Mitterrand of France has a diplomatic, political and moral problem that will not go away. Almost from the moment that the environmental ship Rainbow Warrior was bombed and sunk in New Zealand, people in and out of France suspected official French involvement. Now the official report by Bernard Tricot, a respected opposition figure, has, if anything, made the suspicions worse. They will endure until the French government explains the inconsistencies.

The Rainbow Warrior, a ship belonging to the environmental-action group Greenpeace, sailed to Auckland, New Zealand, prior to protesting French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. On July 10, bombs attached to its hull exploded, sinking the ship and killing a crew member. A few days later, New Zealand police arrested two suspects who turned out to be French intelligence agents.

The Tricot report confirms that these two, and also four other suspects, were agents carrying out an officially sanctioned intelligence mission against Greenpeace. Three of the fugitives, all frogmen, or underwater specialists, were secretly smuggled back to France. Still,

the French report concludes, there is not sufficient evidence to prove that the fatal bombing was officially sanctioned, or that the agents themselves went beyond intelligence gathering. Perhaps, but then why send frogmen? And if there is no convincing evidence to link these operatives to the fatal explosion, why was it necessary to spirit them out of the reach of the authorities in New Zealand?

The French Left, facing an unpromising parliamentary election campaign, speculates that rightists in the intelligence service set out to embarrass the government. From the Right come charges of Socialist mismanagement and hypocrisy. Meanwhile, it would not be surprising if New Zealand's government, already at odds with traditional allies over its anti-nuclear stands, were quick to see in this episode a link between nuclear weapons testing and a disregard for international morality.

Without facts, and with the French nuclear tests coming next month, speculation will spiral, which is reason enough to hope that France will now produce findings that invite more respect and less ridicule.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protectionists in the Wings

When Congress reconvenes next week, it intends to take up foreign trade and protection from imports. Citing a trade deficit that will probably be well over \$140 billion this year, the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, says that he expects votes on protectionist legislation by mid-October. But that tremendous trade deficit is not the cause of the trouble in the U.S. economy. It is a result.

Protection and the drive to keep out imports will not help prevent further losses of jobs in American manufacturing. The U.S. trade deficit is mainly caused by the dollar's high exchange rate. Dollars spent on foreign goods push the dollar downward. Cutting off imports by legislation will push the dollar higher, and that will make American exports less competitive than ever in foreign markets.

Congress keeps avoiding that reality. America is still by far the world's largest exporter. It will sell more than \$200 billion worth of goods abroad this year. That represents a lot of jobs, and protectionist legislation is a threat to

them. Tariffs and import quotas do not prevent unemployment; they only redistribute it. Any real solution will have to deal with the dollar's exchange rate. It has dropped since the peak late last winter, but the drop so far will not have much effect on the trade balance. Trade flows generally reflect the exchange rates of a year or more earlier. Even after six months' decline, the dollar now stands almost exactly at its average 1984 value.

To get it down safely will require two things: a far lower federal budget deficit in the United States, and faster growth of internal demand in the major economies elsewhere, meaning primarily Japan and West Germany. The U.S. trade deficit is a U.S. responsibility. It is generated not by obscure financial technicalities but by an American inclination in the 1980s to consume much more than America produces.

Japan and especially West Germany currently depend for their prosperity — more heavily than is wise — on exports to America.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

West Germany's Spy Record

In all the long history of spies, no country has managed to make itself leakproof. Right now the United States is prosecuting a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of passing secret documents to a female agent of the Soviet KGB. A Navy spy ring that operated for years has recently been broken up. Britain has never lived down the case of Kim Philby. But nobody in recent years has topped the West Germany's record as an open book in which spies browse undetected.

In 1954 Otto John, the head of Bonn's counterintelligence operation, turned out to have been a Soviet agent all along. Twenty

years later Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned because Günter Guillaume, a close aide, was exposed as a Communist agent. Now a key official in the counterintelligence service has defected to East Germany, and secretaries to the president and the economics minister have recently fled to avoid arrest.

The West Germans do face some uniquely difficult problems. People in East and West Germany speak the same language, frequently have relatives in the other zone and tend to consider themselves as two halves of one nation. The flow of immigrants from East to West Germany is enormous, and it is inevitable that sleeper agents are among them.

—Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Officials Seize Smuggled Pearls
NEW YORK — After the indignation excited by the midnight blanket and mattress-shaking expedition in the Mauritania, the New York Customs officials have confounded all their critics by seizing a 1,200-guinea pearl necklace, cunningly concealed in the hat of the wife of a well-known millionaire, who arrived here on the Baltic. The scene at the docks when the matronly smuggler was unmasked was most dramatic. A female searcher placed her foot in Mrs. J. Reynolds Adriance's cabin door to see Mrs. Adriance remove her hat, a straw turban with peacock-blue velvet and adorned with two blue wings. Tearing the velvet at the base, she opened a deep fold in the trim and a shower of pearls fell to the floor.

1935: Hearst Calls for Party Break
NEW YORK — Coinciding with the movement of conservative Democrats to map their course in next year's elections, William Randolph Hearst, in a letter which was given front-page prominence, not only in all the Hearst papers throughout the country but in the press generally, declared that President Roosevelt was no longer entitled to regular party support and that conservatives in the party should draft Alfred E. Smith to lead them in 1936. Hearst suggests the formation of a Jeffersonian Democratic party, with traditionally conservative policies, as contrasted with what he calls "the Socialist Democratic party," into which he insists the New Deal has transformed a traditionally Democratic organization.

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Reagan Is Sending Gorbachev Contradictory Signals

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "There is nothing like the deadline of a summit to knock heads together and shape up a bureaucracy," Richard Nixon wrote recently in Foreign Affairs. But he is a back number speaking for yesterday's men.

The Reagan approach to the November summit with Mikhail Gorbachev finds expression in a collection of odd noises coming out of the Washington and Santa Barbara babels. For the interplay of personality among the president and his top security advisers works against knocking heads together.

The opening note of discord was an announcement from Santa Barbara that the United States would undertake testing of an anti-satellite (or ASAT) weapon in the near future. The Pentagon's warbirds wanted that to prove to Moscow they are under no pressure from Congress to abate the arms buildup.

In fact, the United States appears to be way ahead of Russia in development of a capacity to shoot down satellites in space. But the ability to kill satellites impairs their use in reconnaissance for arms control purposes, and even for such defensive programs as "star wars." So America could easily have postponed further testing until the Geneva meeting in November. Instead, by announcing the tests, Moscow was handed, and immediately turned to account, a propaganda claim against U.S. bellicosity.

The "spy dust" story announced next day deepened the dissonance. To track Americans in Russia and elsewhere the Soviet secret police has been using a chemical substance which might cause cancer. Assuming new evidence of the carcinogenic effect, the right way to break the news is to tell the Russians quietly first so they can make adjustments. Instead the State Department, at the behest of security officials, broke the news without having enough detail to answer American questions.

One intriguing question is why the announcement had to be made in late August, 1985. Probably the chief concern was to air the danger as soon as it became known to avoid any deterioration of duty to exposed Americans. But a widespread allied suspicion is that American intelligence services wanted a Russian horror story to counter the growing

lack of confidence spreading from spy scandals in West Germany and France. No high American official was particularly concerned about the Soviet reaction which was — predictably — a denial.

Mr. Reagan positively declared his lack of concern in a radio interview with Washington Broadcast News. He said that in his view the purpose of the Geneva summit was to "eliminate . . . hostilities . . . and suspicions." He said he did not want "just a session on particular, specific issues." But that is exactly what the Russians do want, as they have made clear with abundant hints and nudges about limiting "star wars" and cutting back on offensive arms.

Apart from asserting his unresponsiveness to the main Soviet concern, Mr. Reagan indulged anew in

ideological sloganeering. The Russians, he said, "believe in the one-world Communist state, the world of revolution." But if Mr. Gorbachev is fixed in that conviction, there is little point in trying to reach an accord with him. And still less in disciplining American military and intelligence services.

Robert McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, knows much better than that. In a Santa Barbara speech, wrongly billed as "hard-line," Mr. McFarlane held out the possibility of "incremental improvements" in the two relations. He named several conditions, including changed Soviet approaches to human rights which is not likely. But he cited two others: regional issues and Russia's unconstrained defense buildup.

There, if Mr. Reagan knocked some heads together, accommodation might indeed be possible.

But while Mr. McFarlane is making an opening for progress at the summit, his status in the Reagan administration is unclear. The inside gossip is that the national security adviser has not been happy in his job and wants out. The gossip weakens Mr. McFarlane's hand.

Secretary of State George Shultz also knows that heads have to be knocked together. But his style is to emerge as the man of consensus whom everybody trusts. In the past, he used Mr. McFarlane to run the ball against his bureaucratic rivals.

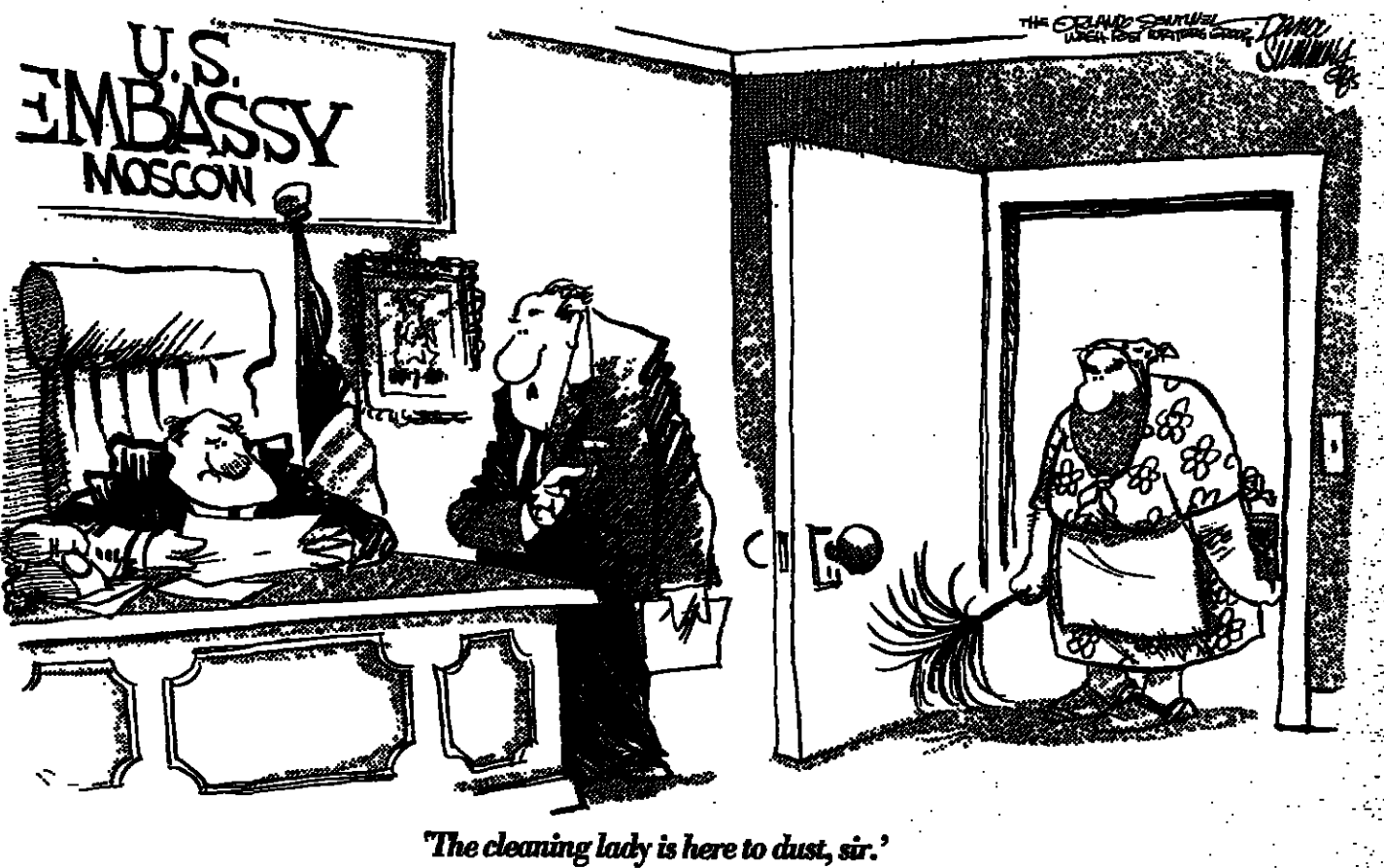
Recently he has been lying back to the point of fading from view. He has had nothing to say about Big Two relations, South Africa, Central

America and the Middle East — the very essence of foreign policy.

To be sure, Mr. Shultz will be meeting the new Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, at the United Nations next month. But Mr. Shultz's bargaining instinct is to avoid seeming eager. With Mr. Gorbachev pressing for accords, Mr. Shultz naturally hangs back. Inside the bureaucracy, moreover, he likes to win victories quietly, with everything set up in advance so that opponents have to throw themselves in front of an ongoing train to head him off. But there is no ongoing train now. There is a new Soviet leader with abundant public relations skills. And Washington seems baffled as to how to handle him.

So Mr. Reagan slouches toward Mr. Gorbachev ahead of the summit, flashing contradictory signals.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



We Are Ignoring the Plutonium Issue at Our Peril

By Paul L. Leventhal

GENEVA — Delegates of the 130 member nations of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons began meeting here on Tuesday for a monthlong review of the accord. But the matter that should be most on their minds is the one that will receive least attention.

Plutonium: the original "man-made" element, the stuff of the first atomic test and of the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki; a waste product of civilian nuclear reactors and now the preferred fuel of the future of the nuclear power industry.

Each year 100,000 pounds (45,000 kilograms) of plutonium are being discharged as waste in the spent fuel of nuclear power plants throughout the world. Industry wants to recover the plutonium and use it to supplement fresh reactor fuel. In this way, supplies of nonexplosive uranium fuel can be conserved and the world's uranium resource extended.

The problem is that plutonium, separated from spent fuel, becomes an explosive. Less than 15 pounds is needed for an atomic bomb.

The amounts of explosive plutonium to be brought into existence for use in civil programs are staggering. Within the next decade, explosive plutonium for civilian applications will eclipse the 200 tons that the superpowers now use in weapons. By the year 2000, some 3 million pounds of plutonium will have been produced in spent fuel — the equivalent of about 200,000 nuclear weapons, compared with the 50,000 now deployed by the superpowers — of which nearly a million pounds may be separated into plutonium for use.

Why all this plutonium? It is needed? Can it be monitored and controlled down to the relatively few pounds that, if diverted by nations or stolen by terrorists, could be turned into bombs? Similar questions need to be asked regarding the other nuclear explosive material, highly enriched uranium, the stuff of the Hiroshima bomb, which is produced in smaller but significant quantities to fuel many research reactors worldwide.

These questions go to the heart of mankind's need to control the atom or to be controlled and destroyed by it. They should be high on the agenda of the current NPT review conference. By making explosions, they will receive scant attention at a conference preoccupied with protests about unfulfilled treaty commitments by the superpowers to curb their arms race and by nuclear suppliers to provide all the nuclear assistance demanded by treaty states.

There are a number of factors behind this bizarre neglect of the proliferation dangers of explosive plutonium and uranium. The treaty itself is blind to the weapons potential of these materials so long as they are dedicated to peaceful purposes and subject to a system of audits and inspections known as "safeguards" administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The treaty is crafted to prohibit the manufacture of nuclear devices, not the materials needed to make them explode. By making explosions and the acquisition of explosive devices the basic measure of proliferation, the treaty permits nations to acquire the technology and materials required for bomb-making, short of actual fabrication of devices.

The treaty provides a cloak of legitimacy for "latent" proliferation in the form of stockpiles and know-how that can be rapidly transformed into nuclear arsenals at a time of regional or global crisis. The treaty also contributes to the danger of theft of nu-

clear explosive materials by terrorists — a danger that increases in proportion to the amounts of materials produced, traded and used.

The impending widespread commercial use of nuclear explosive materials confronts the world with the most momentous decision on the application of atomic energy since the decision to drop, rather than demonstrate the bomb over Japan. It is not too late to avoid the plutonium path.

Most commercial reprocessing of spent fuel has taken place in France and Britain. Although some 60 tons of civilian plutonium have been separated worldwide (including Belgium, West Germany, India, Japan and the United States) more than 90 percent remains in France and Britain. Four-fifths of spent fuel from modern plants remains unprocessed.

The economics of processing and using plutonium is unfavorable in the extreme. Original assumptions that plutonium would be needed to augment scarce supplies of uranium have

proved false. The world resource of uranium is projected to be as high as 20 million tons — enough to provide a lifetime supply of fuel for at least 4,000 nuclear power plants compared with about 300 now operating. For plutonium to become economical, uranium would have to increase in price to \$150 a pound, compared with its present price of about \$20.

Of greater concern, the IAEA — long defended by nuclear advocates as having an effective safeguards system — is now widely acknowledged to lack both the technical and the political means to detect and give timely warning of diversions and nationally held explosive nuclear materials. The IAEA was never given the police authority to prevent such diversions, even though the treaty calls for application of IAEA safeguards "with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy for peaceful uses."

On the other hand, the IAEA is authorized by statute, but was never empowered, to assume a task it can

handle: taking international custody of "excess" nuclear explosive materials. This includes plutonium in separated form or contained in spent fuel.

It is time that explosive plutonium and uranium were seen for what they are: unnecessary and too dangerous for world commerce. Nuclear power and research reactors can be run efficiently and effectively without them. Continued failure by the public to demand that policymakers constrain those who would make civilian fuels out of atom-bomb materials will lead inevitably to a world in which nuclear explosives and nuclear violence are commonplace. Such a world would be horrible. The NPT conference is the logical place to start the move away from nuclear proliferation.

The writer, president of the Nuclear Control Institute in Washington, is an observer at the NPT conference. He was responsible as a U.S. Senate aide for legislation leading to enactment of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act. This comment appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

Nonproliferation Pact Sets Moral Norm

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Pushing a senior Pakistani cabinet minister to the wall during an argument about Pakistan's nuclear weapon program, he shot back: "You have it. You say it keeps the peace. Why can't we?"

Even during a relaxed dinner in Islamabad, it was a difficult question to answer, especially when some national leaders display resentment and annoyance at being preached at by the white race, whose own track record on armaments and wars is poor.

It is this kind of raw emotion that Western and Soviet bloc delegates will encounter at the monthlong review in Geneva of the Nonproliferation Treaty drafted in 1968.

The NPT is one of the most remarkable international treaties. Some 130 countries have ratified it, voluntarily relinquishing their sovereign right to build nuclear weapons. And the few who have not, like Pakistan and India, feel immense pressure to be beholden to it.

One gauge of the NPT's effect is that in 1963 President John Kennedy envisaged a world in the 1970s with 15 to 25 nuclear weapon states. Apart from America, the Soviet Union, Britain and France only China presently has a major nuclear weapons program. Israel probably possesses a handful. Pakistan, India and South Africa may be within months of being able to assemble a bomb.

Other "danger zone" countries, like Brazil, Argentina and Taiwan, are perhaps years away. Significantly, however, not since 1974 when India conducted a test of a "civilian" nuclear explosion has there been a confirmed report of a nuclear test, other than by the Big Five.

India and Pakistan, in particular, play a kind of sublimated nuclear diplomacy with each other. The other day Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was accusing Pakistan of being near to having a nuclear weapon.

But this kind of talk by India has gone on for years. It is four years now since I was told in New Delhi by high-level government officials and by the U.S. Ambassador to India that Pakistan was less than a year away from having a bomb. While it is likely that Pakistan has now reached the position where it has only to push in the last few screws to have one, the fact is Pakistan chooses not to. And

India, having shown it can explode a "device," has chosen to go no further. There are, it appears, great moral and political constraints. The NPT, even if not signed, is a norm.

It is surprising, then, that many people continue to argue that it would not be too serious a matter if a number of Third World countries went nuclear. Professor Kenneth Waltz, a former CIA expert on nuclear matters, in a paper published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, argues that nuclear weapons could provide a stabilizing balance in a Third World conflict, just as they do in the East-West context.

Indeed, since they are relatively cheap, he believes they could save developing countries a lot of money,

enabling them to run down their conventional armies. He dismisses the notion that Third World governments are too unstable to be trusted with them. Since many are military, or militarily-influenced governments, Mr. Waltz argues that the military's insubordination will triumph over the madness of civilian policymakers.

In reality there are very good reasons why Third World countries should not have nuclear weapons. At the simplest the more such arms exist, the greater the chance that a leader, when put in a corner, will give the order to use one. Once nuclear weapons are used, the 40-year-old taboo against their use will be broken. It could be the beginning of the end.

Joseph Nye, the former state department official responsible for nonproliferation issues, argues this point in the current issue of Foreign Policy. He observes that the risks of the use of nuclear weapons "are even greater in the early stages of a nuclear program, when new weapons are being developed and vulnerable targets for a pre-emptive attack. . . . [The Third World countries'] shortage of advanced electronic safety locks and secure battlefield communications networks all indicate that the danger of nuclear weapons use by nonproliferation far exceeds that embedded in the U.S.-Soviet relationship."

But sensible argument is not everything in a world of political sensitivities. If the present nuclear countries want to make sure the NPT remains a vital commitment and moral norm they are going to have to do more to keep their end of the bargain. At the review conference they are going to be reminded again and again that they have failed to honor Article VI of the treaty, which requires the nuclear weapons states to take steps towards disarmament. Third World signatories believe this is an important factor of the treaty.

On present performance the West, the Soviet Union and the China are going to turn up almost empty-handed. Why then, as my Pakistani friend would be the first to ask, should proud Third World countries be so self-disciplined? So far, contrary to Mr. Kennedy's expectations, their self-denial has been admirable. But it should not be taken for granted.

DAVID D. GREEN, Santiago de Compostela, Portugal.

Regarding the feature "Out on the Celtic Fringe" (Weekend, Aug. 9) by Stephen Williams: To most of the three million people who speak the Galician language and to the linguists who are aware of its unique morphology, the assertion that it is merely a dialect or a mixture of Spanish and Portuguese is not a particularly popular one.

Reagan's Nicaragua Is Haitian

By Michael Hooper

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan talks a lot about a country close to the U.S. southern border that is "a totalitarian dungeon" given to holding Soviet-style sham elections, persecuting the church and suppressing internal dissent. He warns that if nothing is done, "a tidal wave of refugees" will flood the United States.

In a sense, the president is right: there is such a country. But he seems to have made a mistake in geography. The neighbor that best fits his description is not Nicaragua, but Haiti. According to the Haitian government, virtually all Haitian adults voted in the referendum on July 22, and 99.98 percent backed the system under which Haiti is ruled by Jean Claude Duvalier, president for life with the right to name his successor.

Such results put most Soviet bloc countries to shame. They rank right behind the 1983 elections in Albania, when only a single "no" vote was recorded, and behind the results of the 1971 referendum in Haiti, in which 100 percent of the voters were recorded as approving François Duvalier's designation of his 19-year-old son to succeed him.

The referendum shed some light on Haiti's treatment of the church and of internal dissent. The country's principal alternative source of news, the Roman Catholic Church's radio station, had broadcast items gently poking fun at the referendum. On July 26, the priest who directs the station and two fellow priests were summarily expelled from Haiti.

Several of Haiti's small-circulation weekly journals have also tried, in varying degrees, to express independent views, and they have been dealt with similarly. Over the last few years, their editors have endured jailings, beatings during interrogations, and exile. The editor of one weekly acknowledges that he practices self-censorship to stay in business.

But is Haiti really a "totalitarian dungeon"? Consider the recent experience of some young Haitian intellectuals. Last November, some 35 of them were rounded up and taken to a military detention and interrogation center, where they were confined under appalling conditions. Several were severely tortured. The minister of the interior and national defense, Roger Lafontant, was said to have presided over the torture. Some of the victims say the minister helped to inflict the wounds.

The 35 were freed on April 30, and two were ordered to leave the country. No court had a say about their arrest, confinement or release, so they cannot obtain redress.

Finally, there is the matter of refugees. The Reagan administration continues to deal harshly with the Haitian "boat people" who arrive on U.S. shores. The Coast Guard patrols effectively deny fleeing Haitians the right to apply for U.S. asylum. If the flight of refugees is an index of repression, surely need for these measures says something about Haiti.

The writer, a lawyer, is executive director of the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees. He visited Haiti last month on behalf of American Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Priest's Family Seeks to Spotlight 7 'Forgotten' U.S. Hostages

By Larry Green
Los Angeles Times Service

JOLIET, Illinois—In the dining room turned war room, the reminders are everywhere.

The clock is set to Beirut time. Nearby, a world map is dotted with pins marking places where the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco has served. One pin is stuck in Lebanon.

Across the room from the clock and map is a picture of Father Jenco. The photograph is illuminated by the flame of a votive candle, as it has been for the last 234 days since he was bundled into a car in Beirut by masked gunmen.

The 50-year-old priest, the head of Catholic Relief Services in Lebanon, is one of seven American men being held hostage, apparently by a shadowy group called Islamic Jihad. The group is believed to be an extremist Shiite Muslim cell with links to Iran.

One night each week, Father Jenco's relatives gather in the dining room here to discuss ways of ensuring that the United States does not forget the seven hostages and keeping pressure on the U.S. government to work for their release.

"They shouldn't be given second-class citizenship," said Andrew Mihelich, a nephew of the priest. He and others in the family say they believe that the Reagan

administration has not made the same commitment to the seven men that it made to the release of the Trans World Airlines passengers taken hostage and freed in June.

The Jencos are among three families who try to keep their relatives' plight in the public spotlight. Relatives of some of the seven hostages have remained relatively invisible at the State Department's request.

Although Father Jenco's relatives are amateurs and operate on a small budget, financed with donations, their "awareness campaign" has all the polish of a high-profile public relations crusade, with balloons, T-shirts, posters, videotapes and television interviews.

The family has carried its cause to 17 cities in 10 states.

This week, for example, four family members will travel to southern California to take part in a "Freedom Day or Prayer for the Seven Not Forgotten" near Los Angeles. They have scheduled a press conference and a ceremony at which seven rose bushes will be

planted as seven helicopters hover overhead.

The family also will appeal directly to President Ronald Reagan in a letter to President Hafez al-Assad.

'They shouldn't be given second-class citizenship.'

Andrew Mihelich
Nephew of the Reverend
Lawrence Martin Jenco

of Syria, who played a key role in obtaining the release of the TWA hostages.

Representative George M. O'Brien, a Republican who represents the Joliet district in Congress, has arranged for the letter to be delivered this week to Mr. Assad.

The family last heard from Father Jenco on April 26 in a letter passed to them from the State De-

partment. They do not know how the government received it. A week later, Islamic Jihad released a picture of the priest.

"We don't have a human face we can communicate with," said John Jenco, a brother of Father Jenco. "Nobody has ever said they are the Islamic Jihad."

Before his kidnapping Jan. 8, Father Jenco "spent most of his evenings without lights listening to the bombs and the rockets," his brother said, adding, "He slept under his desk. He told a fellow priest that he could not afford the luxury of walking for fear he would be kidnapped."

"He had a chance to come out of there," Mr. Jenco said, "but he refused because he said he had a job to do."

State Department sources said that while the U.S. government does not state its position publicly, it considers the seven hostages to be different from those held on the TWA plane.

"They were there voluntarily," one official said. "They knew the risks."

"Hearing them called 'the forgotten seven' makes me furious," said a diplomatic source who spoke on the condition that he not be identified. "If people only knew the hundreds of hours and the hundreds of contacts we've made on their behalf."

Other Americans missing in Lebanon are the Reverend Benjamin Weir, 61, a Presbyterian minister from California who was kidnapped on May 8, 1984; Terry A. Anderson, 37, Beirut bureau chief for The Associated Press, kidnapped March 16; William Buckley, 56, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy, kidnapped on March 18, 1984; David P. Jacobsen, 54, of Huntington Beach, California, director of the American University Hospital, kidnapped May 28; Peter Kilburn, 60, a librarian at the American University who failed to report for work last Dec. 3, and



Lawrence Martin Jenco

Thomas Sutherland, 54, acting dean of the American University's agriculture department, kidnapped June 9.

U.S., Vietnamese Report Progress on MIA Issue

HANOI—U.S. and Vietnamese officials said Thursday that they had productive and substantive talks on settling the issue of American servicemen missing in action in the Indochina war.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Richard Childress, said after a two-day meeting that both sides had drawn up separate working plans that a joint technical group would try to reconcile soon. "We've reached some very good basic understandings," he added.

He said that the U.S. expressed its appreciation to Vietnam for its commitment to settle the issue within two years and "our hope for productive efforts in the future, which we feel are coming."

The acting Vietnamese foreign minister, Vo Dong Giang, said he agreed with the U.S. assessment that the talks were "very productive and substantive."

Mr. Giang said the question of a U.S. office in Hanoi to speed up resolution of the issue would be discussed at a higher level. Vietnam, he said, would welcome U.S. financial assistance for the task but would not request it.

"What we expect from the U.S. is

its contribution in creating an atmosphere of détente," he said, so that "we can have favorable conditions to mobilize the people to take part in the search for MIAs; that is more important than any financial contribution."

The United States still lists more than 2,400 Americans as missing in Indochina—1,820 in Vietnam, 556 in Laos and 82 in Cambodia.

U.S. Feminist Group Plans ERA Campaign

PITTSBURGH—Eleanor C. Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, says she plans to begin a grass-roots campaign to revive the proposed Equal Rights Amendment and to press for civil rights.

Ms. Smeal, 45, who was re-elected president of the feminist organization July 21, takes office Sunday. "We've had enough of reactionary politics," she told about 200 supporters at a rally Monday honoring the 65th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote.

Washington Official Plays Down U.S. Influence on Pretoria

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration believes that "Americans are deluding themselves if they think they have decisive influence" to end apartheid in South Africa, according to a senior administration official.

The official said in an interview Tuesday that this assessment of the situation explained President Ronald Reagan's determination to adhere to his "constructive engagement" policy of trying to influence the South African government through dialogue and persuasion.

despite growing sentiment that the policy has failed and should be replaced with a tougher, more punitive approach.

At the same time, the official criticized the South African government for being "bloody-minded" and having a "tendency to shoot itself in the foot."

He indicated that the Reagan administration has continued to pressure the South African government, both by urging the unconditional release from prison of the black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and by declaring its support for an elimination of all forms of legal oppression of blacks and, eventually, for a democratic, multiracial South African state.

The official, who is closely involved with the conduct of U.S. policy in Africa, declined to be identified on the ground that, if named, his comments might be regarded as personal opinions rather than a statement of a unified administration position. He said that the interview was intended to clarify the administration's thinking and correct what it regards as misunderstandings about the nature of "constructive engagement."

Responding to assertions that the administration's five-year adherence to its policy has failed to produce significant reform or to stave off the threat of civil war in South Africa, the official said:

"The past 12 months have seen a depressing cycle of violence. The debate we are having in this country has been fueled by the wave of violence and repression, detentions and more violence."

He said that the reform process had suffered as a result, as had the United States' relationship with South Africa.

"Today," he said, "South Africa is less responsive and more rattled and more bloody-minded, you might say, than it was before all

this began. That's due both to black disappointments and the resulting unrest on their domestic scene, and it's due also to the rising emotional American debate about sanctions and tougher action."

He said that the "Free South Africa" movement had helped "raise the issue to the forefront of American political rhetoric," and caused "negative feedback from South Africa."

"I'm not saying that Americans are causing" the unrest, the official said. "I'm just saying that the two

But the official said it was premature and unwise to read what Mr. Botha said in strictly negative terms and to ignore his hints of willingness to negotiate, however vaguely phrased.

He also said that Mr. Reagan was misunderstood when he said in a recent broadcast interview that Mr. Botha's government was a "reformist administration" because it has eliminated segregation in some public places.

Mr. Reagan, the official said, was referring to what experts on

signal to Pretoria" of growing U.S. impatience at the lack of reform and is not an attempt to force U.S. policy onto a punitive course, the official said.

"The policy is not one of quiet diplomacy; that's a tactic, not a policy," he said. "Nor is the policy one of 'friendship,' or, as some have charged, all carrot and no stick. The problem is how to be most effective—how to use your diplomacy in the way that you think will be most effective."

He continued: "We hope to see

the official said. "Sure it's emotional. I understand that. But the emotion is based on a kind of naive lack of recognition of where things were 10 years ago, where things were 150 years ago. The system has been going on there for 330 years."

"But now we have a kind of sense that, gee, there's a series of buttons on my telephone that we could push if only our heart was in the right place, and we could make the whole thing end. In other words, there is the illusion of influence. We need a greater sense of history. We need a greater recognition of the limits on our influence in this country."

The official warned that while the violence in South Africa had perhaps "stepped up the pressure and timetable for change," he did not expect to see a solution in the coming months.

"This is a drawn-out, protracted struggle between a white nationalism and a black nationalism," he said. "It's been going on for a generation, and it's going to go on for a while longer. But what has to be stopped—and where we hope the limited influence that we do have can be of help—is the deterioration that breaks down the channels of communication between the two sides."

"What would satisfy us? The answer is simple and unequivocal: an end to apartheid and its replacement by a system based on justice. We've said it repeatedly. We've never argued that simply desegregating swimming pools or park benches is an answer."

One of the things that makes it so hard to conduct a rational discussion in this country on this issue right now is that it is so emotional."

On the other side, he said, "We would obviously hope to see significant black leaders test the government's readiness and not simply escalate preconditions on their side. Right now, both sides are playing a procedural game, and it's time to get on with it—to see people released, to see the state of emergency ended, to move to dialogue and negotiation."

"One of the things that makes it so hard to conduct a rational discussion in this country on this issue right now is that it is so emotional."

U.S. Orders Jet Engine Inspections

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered inspections of Pratt & Whitney jet engines on a fourth of the airlines operating in the United States.

More than 1,000 airplanes are covered by the U.S. order, but a substantial number could be exempt from the special inspection if they are covered by an existing FAA engine monitoring program.

The U.S. action came Wednesday as British authorities ordered inspections of engines on about 60 airlines.

The inspections are for possible cracks in the combustion chambers, which investigators believe may have caused a fire Aug. 22 aboard a Boeing 737 airliner in Manchester, England.

British Airways said Wednesday that four of its Boeing 737s had been grounded after cracks were found in their Pratt & Whitney jet engines. The Associated Press reported from London.

The number killed in the Manchester crash rose to 55 when another passenger died of his burns Wednesday.

The British inspections, announced Tuesday, led to the grounding of planes using the engine. The order delayed flights and provoked some cancellations by passengers.

Although the FAA said its U.S. inspection order was not expected to significantly disrupt airline service, industry sources noted that it takes eight hours and up to three mechanics to inspect one engine.

An FAA spokesman said that preliminary indications pointed to the likelihood that one of nine combustion chambers in an engine had broken loose, severing a fuel line and starting the Manchester fire.

The target of the inspections is the Pratt & Whitney JT8D-15 engine. The engine series is used on some Boeing 727 and 737 and McDonnell-Douglas DC-9 airplanes.

Rust, Paint Chips Found In Chinese Aviation Fuel

The Associated Press

BEIJING—Contaminated Chinese aviation fuel caused a Pan American World Airways jetliner to make an emergency landing in Japan, and the supplier acknowledged Thursday that chips of paint and rust deposits were found in fuel tanks at the Beijing airport.

Qantas Airways said it was diverting flights to Manila for refueling until it is satisfied that the problem has been corrected.

Eighteen foreign airlines fly to Beijing.

Pan Am representatives in Beijing and Tokyo declined comment on the incident, but officials at Japan Air Lines and Qantas said that the trouble began with a fuel blockage on a Pan Am flight to Tokyo.

The plane made an emergency landing at Fukuoka in southern Japan, said Yoshimichi Furukata, station manager for Japan Air Lines.

After first denying knowledge of the fuel problem, the Civil Aviation Administration of China released the results of an investigation into the contamination.

It said that the Pan Am jetliner, an Airbus 300 flying from Beijing to Tokyo, reported July 26 that a cockpit indicator showed two engine filters blocked, a sign of rust in the fuel line.

A CAAC Ilyushin 62 reported the same trouble July 25 and more complaints came from the U.S. engine makers, Pratt & Whitney, who have staff members in Beijing, the CAAC report said.

Inspection revealed rusty iron in the oxide filings and water in the planes' fuel tanks and engine filters, CAAC said.

"The fuel really was contaminated," the report said.

storage tank No. 3 at the Beijing airport, slivers of paint, rust and grime were discovered, the report said.

Filters of tankers on the airport apron had not been cleaned and "the contaminated fuel was piped into airplanes without being purified."

The report blamed Beijing's humid summer for water in the fuel. CAAC, China's national airline, has a reputation for poor service. It is undergoing reform to modernize operations and improve management.

To remedy the problem, CAAC said, underground storage tanks, pipelines and tankers have been cleaned and filters replaced.

"Since July 26 there have been no reports of contaminated fuel," it said.

Sunday's Qantas flight from Sydney to Beijing was diverted to Manila to refuel because of the risk of using contaminated fuel, a Qantas official said.

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Robert Capa, Liberation of Paris, 1944 (below) David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954

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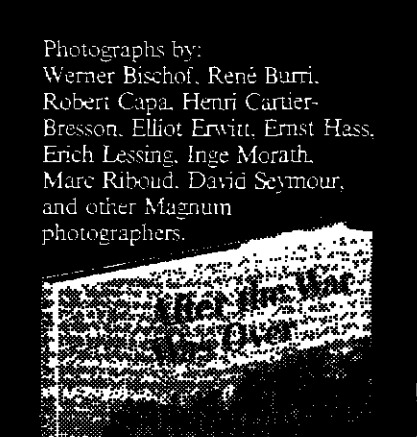


Erich Lessing, Railroad workers, 1956



Robert Capa, The New Look, Paris 1947

Werner Bischof, In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947



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Herald Tribune

Stricter Law On Wines Adopted In Austria

VIENNA — The Austrian parliament adopted a strict law Thursday aimed at restoring faith in the country's wine after a wine-doctoring scandal that has damaged sales in much of the world.

The ruling Socialist Party and its coalition partner, the Freedom Party, which have a parliamentary majority of 21 votes, had a clear majority in the voice vote, parliamentary sources said.

Members of a conservative opposition party, the Austrian People's Party, said the proposal would create untenable burdens for wine-growers. They voted against the law, which provides for production and marketing controls and tight restrictions on additives.

Agriculture Minister Günter Hayden said the law would "signal to other countries Austria's determination to beat this unprecedented wine-doctoring scandal and to restore the reputation of quality Austrian wines."

Police said four persons were arrested Thursday, bringing to 54 the number of farmers, wine traders and chemists charged with lacing wine with diethylene-glycol. The chemical, which was used to sweeten wine, is toxic and is used in vehicle anti-freeze.

The People's Party said in a statement the law would "not stop wine doctoring, but would persecute 53,000 wine farmers with bureaucratic regulations."

Mr. Hayden said six million gallons (22.75 million liters) of wine had been seized in Austria alone. He conceded the law would create more work for winemakers, but said that this was necessary to curtail the wine doctoring.

2 Japanese Wines Tainted

Japan's Health and Welfare Ministry said Thursday that diethylene-glycol has been discovered in two brands of Japanese-made wine. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo. The ministry ordered the producer, Manns Wine Company, to recall the brands.

A spokesman said the ministry also ordered an investigation of whether the two brands, 1978 Estate Kifu Wine and 1981 Estate Kifu Wine, were blended with wine imported from Austria.

London and Bonn Support Calls for Global A-Test Ban

GENEVA — Britain and West Germany backed calls for a worldwide ban on atomic testing at a review Thursday by 80 nations of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty but said verification methods had to be worked out.

Richard Luce, minister of state at the British Foreign Office, said problems over monitoring nuclear blasts continued to be a major obstacle to a comprehensive treaty. Jürgen Möllemann of Bonn's Foreign Ministry, called on signatories to overcome this by setting up a worldwide seismological verification system.

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a limited test ban treaty in 1963. But talks on a full halt to testing, including underground explosions, were broken off in 1980.

The three countries are the only declared nuclear powers among the treaty's 130 full signatories. China and France, the other nations known to possess nuclear arms, have refused to sign, although Paris says it follows the treaty's guidelines.



French union members blocked traffic for three hours Thursday on the Champs-Élysées.

Paris Union Activists Protest Renault Policy

PARIS — About 200 members of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation rolled 75 new Renault cars into the middle of the Champs-Élysées early Thursday, blocking the avenue for three hours to protest the assembly of French autos in foreign countries.

They left after police intervened. The cars, which had been commandeered from a suburban Renault factory by the union activists, were towed away.

The union has accused the automaker of sacrificing French jobs by assembling its cars at Renault subsidiaries in Belgium and Spain. Renault

lost 12.55 billion francs (\$1.56 billion) last year and plans to cut 17,000 jobs by the end of 1986. Renault, France's state-owned automaker, announced it had filed criminal charges in connection with the theft of the automobiles.

A French television cameraman was injured when he was caught between police and demonstrators, but there were no other reports of violence or of any arrests.

Late Wednesday, about 300 union members in Bordeaux boarded a freight train carrying Renault auto parts destined for an assembly plant in Spain and dumped hundreds of parts on the track, preventing the train from leaving for several hours.

For Foreigners in Moscow Fishbowl, Life Can Be Enticingly Comfortable

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For many of the foreigners living in Moscow, the allegation that a dangerous powder was used to track their movements came as only another element in one of the world's more unusual environments.

The life of foreigners here is one that blends the pressure of possible official surveillance and pervasive distrust with, on the other hand, elaborate privilege.

It is a setting that fosters both heightened suspicion and strong bonds; a world that foreigners become while here and miss when they leave.

The foreigners have apartments in a dozen or so buildings whose entrances are guarded around the clock by policemen who monitor comings and goings and turn away unauthorized Soviet citizens.

The cars of foreign residents have special license plates that are easy to identify. The telephones are presumed to be tapped and the apartments bugged, and contacts with Soviet citizens were assumed to be monitored even before the U.S. assertion that a special tracking powder has been used to trace movements and contacts.

Yet within this fishbowl, life is enticingly comfortable and safe. The dangers of crime are negligible. The apartments and other benefits allocated to foreign residents are far beyond anything Soviet citizens could ever have.

Hard-currency shops stocked with the finest goods insulate foreigners from the chronic shortages that beset Soviet society, and a special agency of the Soviet Foreign Ministry stands ready to supply not only diplomats but all foreign residents with anything from secretaries and maids to horseback riding lessons, furniture repair, a weekend retreat or linoleum.

It is a system that reflects a dual attitude deeply rooted in the Russian mind. On the one hand, there is an awe of foreigners, a sense that

U.S. Expert Doubts 'Spy Dust' Found in Moscow Is Harmful

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The head of a team of U.S. scientists testing a chemical purportedly used to track U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union said Thursday the chemical probably loses its cell-mutating properties after it is absorbed into the body.

Dr. Ernest McConnell said at a briefing for American residents there that the team will test whether NPED, or nitrophenyl pentadiene aldehyde, is absorbed through the skin.

Normally, NPED is mutagenic, meaning it can change the structure of cells. Dr. McConnell said. Mutagens can be, but are not always, carcinogens in humans. But he said scientists believe the chemical changes into other compounds they suspect are not mutagenic.

He said his team of four investigators from the National Institutes of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency would gather samples in Moscow, and expected to have preliminary results in 30 to 60 days. The team arrived in Moscow Wednesday.

The State Department alleged last week that the Soviet KGB security police had used the chemical to track U.S. diplomats in Moscow. The Soviet Union called the allegation "an absurd fabrication."

they must be treated as special guests and isolated from life's hardships. On the other hand, there is deep distrust, nourished by official propaganda that depicts foreigners as potential spies and ideological foes.

This tends to foster strong bonds within the isolated foreign community and provides a life of comfortably limited choice — no wringing here about what school to send the children to, where to shop or where to live.

So secure can life be that the U.S. Embassy has organized seminars for families returning to the United States to prepare them for the realities there.

The treatment of foreigners is rooted in the Russian past. Under the Communists, as under the czars, the purpose has been to isolate foreigners in order to prevent permissiveness and independence from infecting the Russian people.

Many cities and large areas of the Soviet Union are closed to foreigners, presumably because of the presence of military industry and other secret activities, and even visits to so-called open areas require prior notice to the government.

For those diplomats and correspondents whose jobs require contact with average Soviet citizens, it is a system that can turn ugly.

In the Stalin era, meeting a foreigner could be fatal for a Soviet citizen. The dangers are less now, but scores of dissidents sit in labor camps after trials at which their contact with foreigners was the main evidence of anti-Soviet activity.

Several times in recent years reporters have been blocked or pushed around by plainclothesmen when trying to meet with Soviet citizens, and several correspondents have been summoned for grilling by the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, about their contacts.

So extensive is the evidence of KGB watching that many diplomats and correspondents come to presume it at all times.

It is an atmosphere that leads to habitually constrained conversations, as well as a special lexicon of hand signals — a knock on the table means informant, a finger pointed upward is a reminder of hidden eavesdropping.

Church Reports Attacks on Activist Youths in Chile

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Roman Catholic Church officials here have pointed to an "alarming" wave of kidnapping and torture cases over the past few months, many of them involving young people in church-based social action groups.

The church officials say the abductions have been carried out by armed men in civilian clothes in a hit-and-run style reminiscent of death squads in Central America.

Human rights officials in the church suspect that the operations are executed with the participation of the security forces, and have asked the government to name a special investigator.

"We find ourselves facing repeated crimes that have produced alarm in the public," the church stated in its formal request for a special investigator. It said that the acts were "terrorizing the faithful, impeding the normal activities of the church."

"It's a very dangerous development," said Carlos Freire, a lawyer with the Vicariate of Solidarity, the human rights office of the church. "Since no one recognizes the kidnappings, no one has to take responsibility."

Andrés Domínguez, the president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, called the kidnappings and torture "a return to the initial stage" of the military government that President Augusto Pinochet has headed for 12 years.

In the five years after the 1973 military coup that overthrew Salvador Allende, the elected Marxist

president, about 600 Chileans disappeared.

The victims of the recent incidents have been kidnapped in daylight and held for several hours.

Some victims said they had been forced to listen to diatribes against priests and threatened with death if they refused to act as informers or leave the church's social action groups. Some were tortured by having crosses scratched on their chests and arms, they said.

Human rights officials said they suspected security forces were involved because the kidnappers appeared well organized and had access to radios, cars and detailed information on the victims.

The incidents have shaken the poor neighborhoods surrounding Santiago, where the local church always has been viewed as a positive force. With youth unemployment levels of more than 50 percent and high rates of alcoholism and drug addiction, parents have encouraged their children's participation in the church.

"These produce a great distrust in our work," said the Reverend Patricio Rojas, referring to the kidnappings. Father Rojas is in charge of 1,000 members of the youth groups in Puente Alto, an area of 120,000 people in northern Santiago.

Five young people from the area reportedly have been kidnapped since April, some of them more than once, and Father Rojas has received repeated death threats.

The youth groups reject violence and encourage participation in political parties, trade unions or any

social groups fostering change in their neighborhoods.

Marcela Pradenas, 18, an adviser to Father Rojas and a first-year law student, said she has been kidnapped twice, on June 12 and July 1. Both times her captors demonstrated a thorough knowledge of her work in the church, she added.

"They knew everything," she said. "They had pictures of the inside of my home, knew the meetings I had been to, and even knew about a conversation I had in the hallway at school."

A civilian judge has given Miss Pradenas police protection. But the police guard only her home in Puente Alto, and in other cases such protection has proven ineffective.

Rodrigo Muñoz also received police protection after being kidnapped. But as the police stood outside his home, the boy was roughed up and tortured by armed men who had somehow entered the dwelling, according to Mr. Fresno.

Alejandro Herrera, 19, a youth adviser, was kidnapped on July 3 and held for several hours. He said he has received repeated warnings that he will be killed on Aug. 29 unless he leaves the church.

Although the kidnapping has cost Mr. Herrera his job at a liquor plant and has frightened his mother, he said he would continue to work with the church.

"At first they made us all suspicious of one another, and some people left the organizations," he said, "but others have come back, and it has made us stronger."

Church and human rights officials and political opposition lead-

ers have different theories about the kidnappings.

Some believe they are carried out by national policemen who are unhappy about recent legal assaults on their force.

Others said the kidnappings could be a military faction's way of demonstrating opposition to Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno's "reconciliation" initiative. The Santiago archbishop has met with political parties in an effort to bring the country closer to a peaceful return to democracy.

"It is a way of showing their annoyance," said the Reverend Luis Borremas, 62, a Belgian priest in charge of parishes in the Puente Alto area. "Maybe they fear reprisals if there is a return to democracy."

U.K. Curbs Urged On Smoking Ads

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Medical Association has urged the government to take immediate steps toward banning all advertising and promotion of tobacco products.

The association urged Tuesday that sterner health warnings be printed on cigarette packs and that tobacco companies be made to accept responsibility for their products.

The recommendations were contained in a letter timed to coincide with the start of talks between the government and the tobacco industry on a new code of practice.

هكذا من الأهل

August 30, 1985

Page 7

WEEKEND

Hard Times, Good Times and the Producing of Art

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — "Novelists are like vultures," the Peruvian author Mario Vargas Llosa once said. "We feed off decaying societies." This simile explains a great deal about the dilemma of young American creative artists in the 1980s. Two generations of writers, filmmakers, musicians and visual artists have come of age in the 40 years since World War II ended and the economic promise of the "American Century" burst into full flower. Born into comfort, most of them, these creators now live in a decade that is the apotheosis of affluence, the time when, as the novelist Jay McInerney put it, "there's no cultural consensus beyond the idea that a Porsche or a Rolex are considered legitimate goals in themselves."

In their own material ease, and in that of the milieu they so often convey, the postwar artists stand in contrast to their peers in more turbulent countries and to their forebears in America, the creators shaped, indeed defined, by the national cataclysms of two World Wars and the Great Depression. That is not to say the equation is simply experience equals art; but it does mean that in the absence of great, galvanic events, these artists must find other means and other subjects to stir their passions.

Some, like the playwrights David Mamet and Sam Shepard, have immersed themselves in the underclass in the manner of Ernest Hemingway or Eugene O'Neill. The film directors Stephen Spielberg and Lawrence Kasdan have left the fantasy vehicles that typified their careers for more probing, naturalistic work. The playwright Christopher Durang and the filmmaker Susan Seidelman have posed their questions about the status-conscious way of life through satire. Dramatists like David Rabe and novelists such as Bret Easton Ellis and McInerney have reacted with direct revulsion to the narcissism of the age, forging what might be called a literature of outrage. But the unifying factor for almost all these artists is the sense, perhaps expressed best by Durang, that the suburban generation has a tale to tell that is not dependent on having endured gunfire or breadlines.

"There's a line from 'Endgame' — 'You're on earth, there's no cure for that,'" said Durang, the author of the bitterly comic plays "The Marriage of Bette and Boo" and "Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All for You." "It applies as much to someone on a suburban street as someone on a freighter. I don't think my writing is a response to the suburban experience; it's a response to life."

But as Durang continues talking he raises the other side of the argument. "It is true," he said, "that if one was worried about getting food on the table we wouldn't have as much time to worry" about one's own psyche. The social historian Christopher Lasch put it similarly in his book "The Culture of Narcissism": "Economic man has given way to the psychological man of our times — the final product of bourgeois individualism. The new narcissist is haunted not by guilt but by anxiety."

It is true over the span of history that the well-fixed and well-born have produced inspired and innovative art; indeed artists for centuries imagined and executed at the sufferance of the church or the crown. Even amid outward security there can be the inner struggle central to art. Beyond that is a hard reality: Today's American artists, without vast patronage, must survive in the marketplace as well as the salon.

But the contemporary view, as expounded by Llosa among countless other artists and critics, is that great upheaval, great issues and great conflict give birth to great art. Who can deny the power in the films of the Polish Andrzej Wajda, the plays of the South African Athol Fugard, the paintings of the German Anselm Kiefer, the novels of the Mexican Carlos Fuentes and the Czech Milan Kundera — power that seems absent so often in their American counterparts.

The contrast is equally extreme between America past and America present. The parents and grandparents of current American artists, in both literal and metaphorical senses, fused modernist style with social and political engagement. Hemingway, the scion of suburban bluebloods, went to war and came out calling it "something quite irreparable" for a writer. William Faulkner and Tennessee Williams married their personal visions to a social landscape: the demise of the planter aristocracy in the South. During the Depression, the Works Progress Administration's programs thrust into a sea of poverty artists including the writers Nelson Algren, James Agee and Studs Terkel, the photographers Walker Evans and Margaret Bourke-

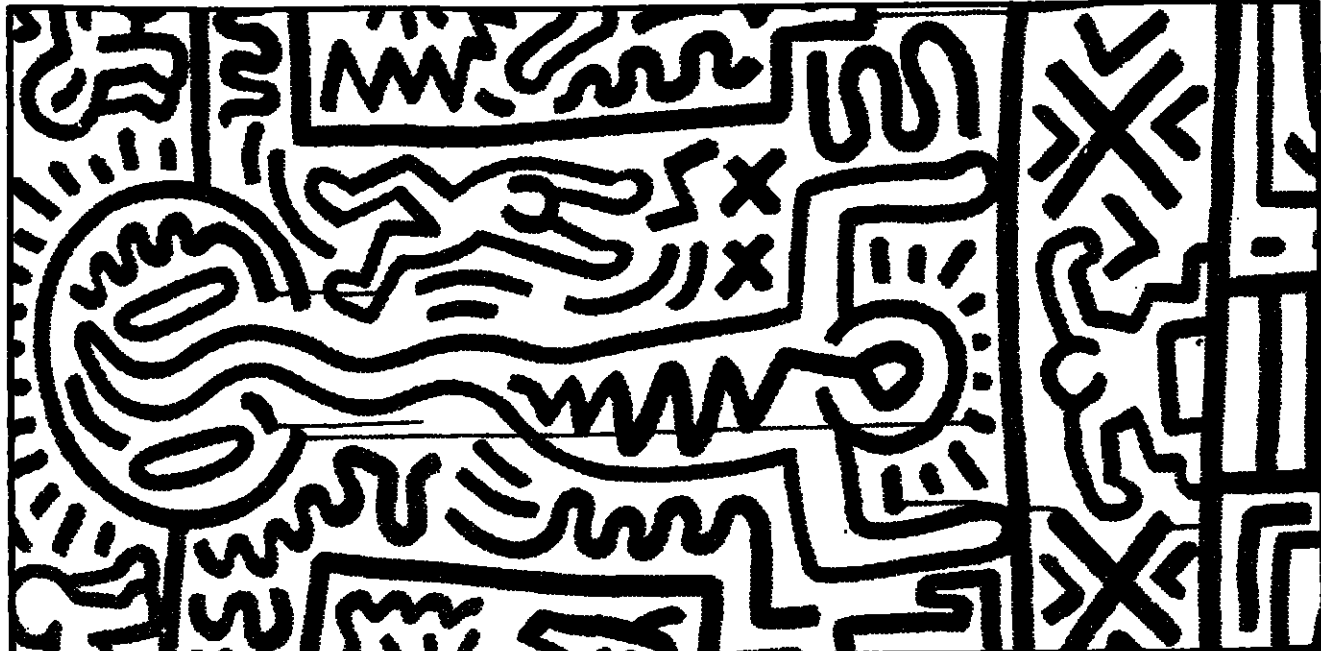
White and the painter Ben Shahn. In New York, the Group Theater united the dramatists Clifford Odets, Sidney Kingsley and Irwin Shaw with the directors Cheryl Crawford, Harold Clurman and Lee Strasberg. "Never were writers so militant in their challenge or so conscious of what was wanted, so anxious to participate in society and to liberate it," the critic Alfred Kazin wrote of the '30s in "On Native Grounds." As Kazin himself points out, however, the quality of the art depended on a writer's ability to internalize and personalize larger events.

THE self-satisfaction and self-absorption of Americans, artists very much included, is as old as Thoreau. Nor is the self-obsessed artist solely an American phenomenon, as anyone who has read D. H. Lawrence or seen an Ingmar Bergman film can attest.

Still, it is clear that in the boom decades after World War II, American artists began looking in much more than out. Many of them grew up with parents who had scraped to rise from Depression deprivation into the middle class and who made freedom from need the rule of domestic life. At the same time, modern America grew so large and complex as to dash the 30s ideal that one good person could change the system; Mr. Smith would not go to Washington in the '80s, except perhaps as a lobbyist.

The Vietnam War only briefly provoked the deep self-examination that the world wars did for writers like Hemingway, Faulkner, Norman Mailer and Joseph Heller. For one thing, college deferments from the draft spared thousands of future artists any firsthand exposure to the war or the issues it raised; most of the directors who conveyed Vietnam on screen — Francis Ford Coppola, Michael Cimino, John Milius — spent the war attending film school. Certainly exceptions existed in the writers David Rabe ("Pavlo Hummel," "Sticks and Bones") and Timothy O'Brien ("Waiting for Gulgath"). But now, only a decade after the war, their hard questions have been shunted aside as the nation at best craves a conciliatory communion on the plight of the Vietnam veteran and at worst embraces the cartoon-style revisionism of "Rambo."

Artists without any ghosts and with a short memory of even their own times are easily enough produce a static culture — a cultural terrain that often appears barren. If



PAINTING: In the '30s the WPA fostered work by artists like Ben Shahn (right); today the graffiti artist Keith Haring is a wise investment.



the stock character of social realism was Odets's cabbie named Lefty, then his equivalent today is Ann Beattie's publisher named Hildon. Other novelists simply write novels about other novelists.

Many of the major films, both critically and commercially, were fantasy adventures like "E.T." and "Star Wars." Popular film fare, meanwhile, can seem like a procession of so many "Ghosts," "Goonies" and "Gremlins." The contemporary films on larger social and political topics are disproportionately the work of writers and directors with roots in the Depression — Martin Ritt, Sidney Lumet, Haskell Wexler, Horton Foote. These men, in their 50s and 60s, serve as the heirs to John Ford, King Vidor, Preston Sturges and Frank Capra.

If there is an overriding issue for visual artists, it is the media. Important artists such as Robert Longo and Cindy Sherman have created their most urgent work in examining how the popular media, particularly television and film, shape people's responses both to society and to themselves. The work of an artist like David Salle expresses the difficulty of sorting through the innumerable, often contradictory images of an electronic culture.

The art world, especially in New York, functions like an interchange of celebrity and commerce, transforming the Julian Schnabels and Keith Haring's from scuffling eccentrics to wise investments in months. "There's such a thing as a modernist ego ideal for the artist; you do one outrageous thing and suddenly you're important," said Perry Meisel, an associate professor of English at New York University and the author of a upcoming book on modernism.

The same is often true of popular music. Given exceptions like Bruce Springsteen (most clearly on "Nebraska," an album deeply influenced by the work of Woody Guthrie), Randy Newman ("Good Old Boys") and Stephen Sondheim ("Follies" and "Pacific Overtures" particularly), the most talented songwriters have directed their scrutiny inward, producing memorable work only as long as their romances or general angst could yield sufficient grist.

One counter-argument to the state of so much American art is that it reflects only too acutely the life around it. "In the '60s," said Howard Stein, the chairman of the graduate theater program at Columbia University and a professor of playwrighting, "the plays reflected the country's examination of itself, a coming to terms with our own ugliness. I would use Arthur Miller's 'All My Sons' as a model for those kinds of plays. But as soon

as the '60s were over, the social issues went down the drain, or were done in TV dramas. I don't know what the artistic subject became, except the scream for help, which is a private story."

Works like Arthur Koppi's "End of the World" and Larry Kramer's "The Normal Heart" do carry on the tradition of the play of ideas, but their respective ruminations of nuclear war and AIDS stand like lonely sentries. Is that solely the artists' fault? The fact is that, without a king's coffers behind them or even the governmental largesse of most modern European nations, American artists often must balance the creation of serious work with the need to make a living. Probing art, difficult art, rarely pays the rent.

If anything, the idea of political commitment merits mostly parody and skepticism in the 1980s. Early in the film "Risky Business," for instance, several students from an affluent suburban high school are comparing the annual incomes of different professions. "Doesn't anyone want to accomplish anything? Or do we just want to make money?" one student abruptly puts in. "Make money," another responds. "Lots of money."

"The Big Chill" generated a great deal of controversy, particularly on the political left, for suggesting that social ties rather than shared political values bound a group of friends who attended the University of Michigan during the '60s. The anti-war rallies in which they participated, one felt, could just as well have been fraternity parties. But Lawrence Kasdan, the director, says that rather than endorsing his generation's retreat from the barricades he was ironically observing it. "People thought I was saying the characters' beliefs were insincere," he said. "It's just that their concerns changed over time and their political concerns didn't stand the test of time. I never meant that they were all phony, but you have to look at where those people are now."

At the same time, there exists among young people a sincere, if inchoate, desire to connect — to some cause or at least to a life with some grit to it. The massive response to the Live Aid concert attests to the longing, as does the activism on college campuses on the South African divestment issue. It also helps explain the massive appeal of Bruce Springsteen, who can sing to a crowd of kids in Lacoste shirts about a jobless auto worker. That wistful, naive yearning for working-class roots is familiar to many artists who

grew up in the middle class. "I had this feeling for a long time that it was a handicap," said McInerney, the author of "Bright Lights, Big City." The screenplay for his film version and a new novel about American expatriates in Japan, "Ransom," "I felt that I had to be a bartender or something, that the grittier strata of American life was the repository of truth and vision. And I did feel obliged, when I graduated college, to go across the country doing odd jobs — a real Kerouac number. I'm not saying I changed my class stripes, but there was an attempt not to be just another clean, well-educated white boy. But ultimately I decided I had to write out of my own experience. I couldn't just cobble up a persona from scratch. I had to trust who I was or the writing wouldn't be authentic."

Susan Seidelman, the director of "Smithereens" and "Desperately Seeking Susan," recounts a similar passage. "At one point I did have the idea that art had to have big themes," she said. "I admired those artists who seemed so aware of their times — the Berlin artists before World War II. I've thought at times I should do something about apartheid. But then I realized it was

Continued on page 8



Charlyn Zwick

MUSIC: Woody Guthrie (left) sang of hard times; Randy Newman sings of today's America.

Another Embattled British Landmark — The Red Phone Box

LONDON — The British telephone system, which used to be part of the Post Office, has been privatized and is doing very nicely on the stock market (in July alone, shares went up by 22.9 percent). But if the company is in the black, it is making telephone users see red. The reason is Telecom's awful idea to scrap Britain's traditional bright red metal

to send them £3.50 in return (3 Park Square West, London NW1).

Why is the red box so important? Because it is so much a part of British life — just this summer an extremely successful series of tourist postcards came out featuring the boxes flanked by punks and other London fairs — and because it was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of Liverpool Cathedral and of Battersea power station. Scott's design, known as the K2, was the winning entry in a 1924 competition. It is described by the Thirties Society as stately, temple-like and thoroughly architectural, with almost square window panes, fluted corners, and a domed roof inspired by Sir John Soane (1753-1837), a leader of the Classical Revival school noted for his work on the Bank of England. Fewer than 200 are thought to survive.

In 1935, Scott designed the K6, also known as the Jubilee Kiosk, a smaller and slightly streamlined version of the K2, which was made until 1968, when a new, greatly simplified model came in. The Thirties Society is not trying to save the 1968 version although they admit that "there may be places where it forms an appropriate counterpart to buildings of the same date."

Another variant of the K2, of which only 50 were made and of which only four are known to survive, was the K4 of 1930, which incorporated a letter box and stamp machine. It was, says the society's report, a flop: "It was found that the telephone users were disturbed by the clunks when the stamp machine was being used, and the stamps stuck together in wet weather."

According to Clive Aslet, who wrote the Thirties Society report with Alan Powers, the best place to see a fine row of K2s is in Broad Court, near the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden. Aslet attributes Telecom's plan to ban the boxes to a wish to modernize its corporate image. Although Aslet agrees that telephone booth equipment should be improved, he says this can easily be done without modifying the old boxes. Telecom's claim that the old boxes are easily vandalized, he says, canceled out by their admission that a vandal-proof box does not yet exist.

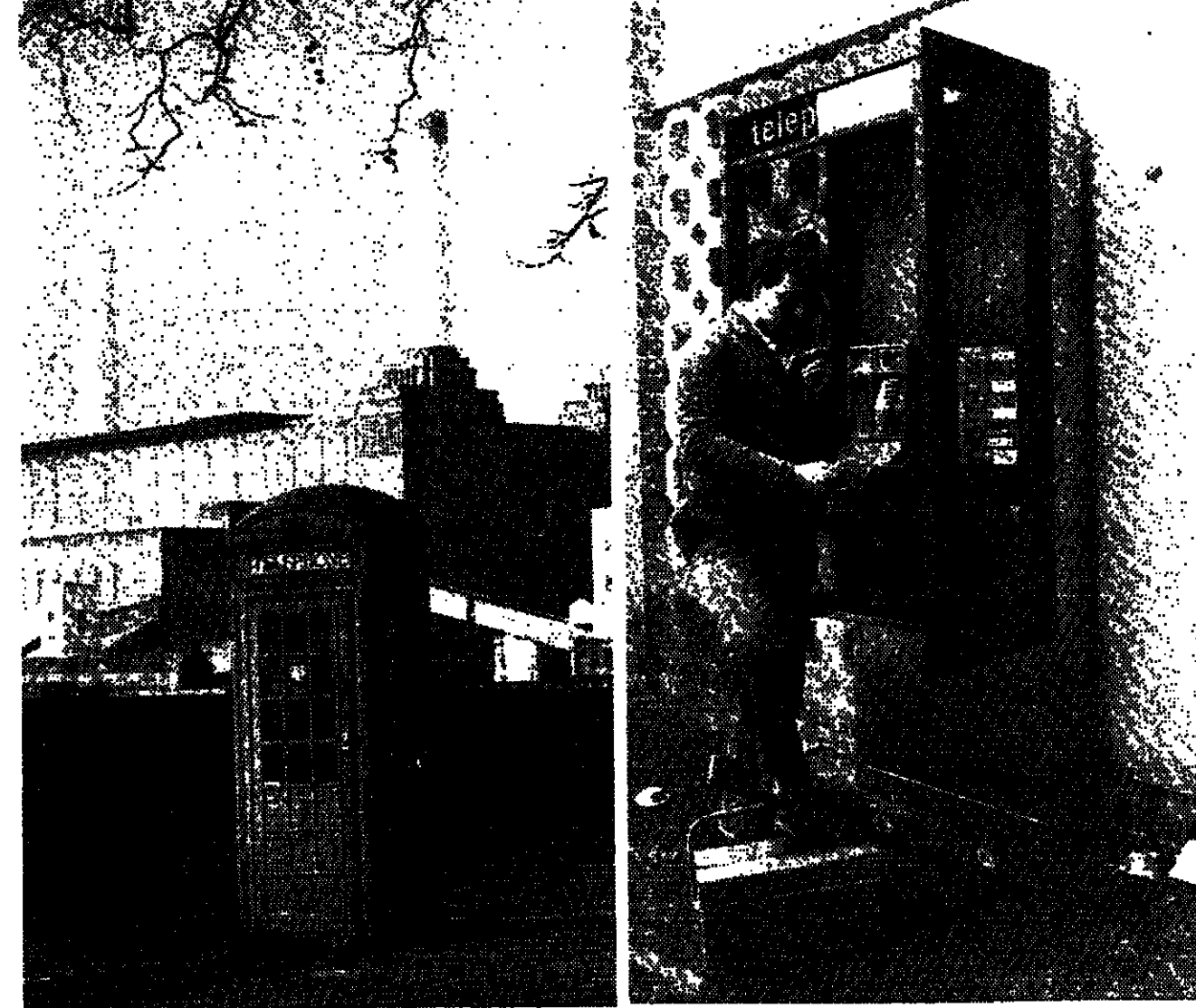
Newer boxes have been vandalized with spray paint: No one has dared do this to a Scott box. The old models are nearly indestructible, some having been in place for over 50 years, while reportedly the new ones have a lifetime of only 15 years. Since a Scottish foundry still has the K2 and K6 molds, they could, if necessary, be reproduced in versions that are lighter and cheaper than the present cast iron. Thirties Society scouts report that 10 boxes in a light alloy could be cast for only £1,300 (about \$1,820).

It will require a vote of Parliament to put the Scott boxes under the protection of the Department of the Environment. In the meantime, the Thirties Society has been urging local authorities to act and it is especially admiring of the City of Westminster, in central London, which has cleaned up old Scott boxes, replaced or added new ones and informed British Telecom that the Scott boxes are so closely identified with the British national character that it would be unthinkable to lose them.

The Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has done little, although the boxes so nicely match the Chelsea pensioners' uniforms, but a Manchester headline ran "Hands Off Our Red Telephone Box" and a member of the Orkney Islands Council in Scotland stated that the Scott boxes "add character to the small-scale vernacular Scots and Norse architecture."

Melton Borough Council invested the red boxes with an almost mystical air: "The Scott kiosks . . . in most cases are easily recognizable links between uncertainty (and even desperation) and civilization." But the Peak District National Park damned with faint praise or praised with faint damn, it is hard to tell which: "The great virtue of the Scott kiosk," it ambiguously stated, "is that it is invisible by virtue of its familiarity."

It is said that Telecom is already selling uprooted boxes for £200 and not everyone, it must be admitted, responds to the Save the Scotts campaign. Some people even like glass boxes, but then some people would, "I suppose," Clive Aslet says, "that one or two people just do like new things."



Scott's K2 and Battersea power station; right, a new Telecom model.

Mark Ferriss

MARY BLUME

telephone booths, of which some 60,000 currently exist from lonely country hedgerows to stately pairs outside London's law courts. A few hundred boxes may be left as quaint remembrances of things past.

The Englishman's telephone box is his castle. Like the London taxi, it can be entered by a gentleman in a top hat. It protects the user's privacy, keeps him warm and is, it has been said, large enough for a small cocktail party. The new models proposed by British Telecom are three-sided, transparent and banal; they expose the user's knees to chubbies and his eyes and ears to urban disorder. They could be in Düsseldorf or in Bronx. There is nothing British about them.

British Telecom has, expectedly, found itself under attack. Leading the battle is the Thirties Society, a conservation group that looks on the new telephone booth rather as if E.T. were ousting the Lion and the Unicorn. "Admittedly," says the Thirties Society, which was founded in 1979 to conserve post-1914 architecture and design, "the old boxes may not fit the Space Age vision that the upper echelons of telephone management wish to promote. But they are still useful and practical, and furthermore much loved by young and old. They retain an aura of more spacious days. They have a solidity lacking in today's throw-away society. Their regal delivery and the crowns they bear add dignity to the concept of public utility."

The Thirties Society has just completed an impassioned report, "The British Telephone Box — Take It as Red," which they are sending to newspapers and to anyone willing

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Avoiding Taxi Rip-Offs: Rules and Exceptions

by Roger Collis

HUGH THOMAS, British historian and author of "The Spanish Civil War," opined that fascist parties are composed primarily of waiters and taxi drivers — "the middle class as their worst." Whether this is true or not, both are sedulous practitioners of W.C. Fields's admonition never to give a sucker an even break.

But there's something about driving a taxi, in particular, that seems to bring out the worst. Perhaps it's because many are self-employed, streetwise entrepreneurs, working long hours, stuck in traffic with little thanks from clients. Whether out of anger, frustration or innate cupidity, many have acquired a mastery of personalized asset-stripping that would leave the most rapacious corporate raider gasping with admiration. Some, like those in New York, have developed rudeness to an art form, although the French have little to learn in this respect.

Admiration, however, can turn to paranoia when you arrive in New York for the first time and are taken from JFK to Manhattan by way of New Jersey for \$200 instead of the normal \$25 or so. (A Nigerian recently got a \$200 ride from one terminal to another at JFK, no more than a short walk.) There are similar cautionary tales of those "marvelous London cabbies."

Of course, not all taxi drivers are crooks. Those in Asia (except for India, where the meters don't work and drivers pursue you into the hotel to haggle for a higher rate) are the most obliging and offer the best value. Singapore taxis offer discounts and taxis in Jakarta are among the world's last great bargains. And taxis in big cities are generally more closely policed and cheaper than elsewhere — Paris, for instance, as opposed to the Côte d'Azur.

Avoid becoming a victim of taxi rip-offs by taking the following precautions:

- Observe the military maxim that time spent on reconnaissance is never wasted. Bone up before you arrive in a place for the first time; guide books are mostly useless on this subject, so ask a friend, colleague or a neighbor flight attendant how long it takes and how much it costs by taxi, bus or train from the airport (sometimes it's better to take a taxi direct to the hotel rather than wait in line at the downtown terminal) and whether tips are customary (yes in London and New York, no in Brussels and Copenhagen). Get a street map and acquaint yourself with landmarks, routes and distances.

- Travel only in licensed taxis; find out what they look like and if there is more than one kind (as in Mexico, where the expensive *sitio* cabs with orange stripes work only from a stand, while you flag taxis with yellow stripes and they cost half as much). Avoid the taxi touts that infest airports and train stations. These are either "cowboys" with no meter, or legal but expensive limo-type cabs. Watch out at some airports, such as Bangkok, which have a taxi-desk for cars that cost four or five times as much as those in the rank outside. In Jamaica, there are two classes of taxi, for locals and for visitors.

- Make sure your taxi has a meter, that it is switched on and zeroed at the start of the journey and that it is visible. Be suspicious if a telephone taxi arrives with an unreasonably large sum already on the clock. Taxis in some cities, such as Paris and Geneva, have two or more meter rates — higher outside the city limit or at night. Sometimes drivers conveniently forget to change the meter when coming in from the airport. This can double or triple the fare. A favorite trick is to charge a return journey on top of this. Check on "extras" such as this and whether night rates are legal and what they are. When a driver leaps out to open the trunk you can probably expect an extra charge for baggage. Take what you can inside the cab with you. Be wary of accepting a hotel car, especially one with a "bilingual" driver. These can

sometimes be viciously expensive; a cab in the street will often do just as well.

- Find out from airport information or the hotel whether there are official rates for certain journeys, such as city center to the airport. Avoid offers to negotiate a price for the trip unless you really know what you are doing. However, in some cities, such as London, the meter applies only within a 20-mile radius of the center (Heathrow is on the meter), so you may have to agree on a fare (do this before entering the taxi). A leaflet put out by the British Airports Authority gives the rules of the game and a list of suggested fares. If in doubt, ask a traffic warden on the terminal forecourt. London has a number of "minicab" companies (one is run by women for women) that operate on

A short list of precautions for unfamiliar places

the basis of a fixed fare between their home base and your destination. Although they do not have meters, they can sometimes be cheaper than regular cabs for extended journeys outside the metropolitan area.

- It's often hard to know whether you are being taken on a circuitous itinerary. Establish your credibility by brandishing a map and pointing to the address. Have the address written out, especially if you don't speak the language. This is important in a city like Tokyo. There is nothing more daunting than being launched into an uncomprehending city with a driver who speaks not one word of English, who has been briefed by the hotel porter and whom you suspect is losing his way.

- Sharing a taxi can sometimes make sense — in Washington, for example. But try to be sure there is no route conflict or you may end up as the last passenger paying a huge amount for a wide detour.

- Taxi drivers are notoriously mean about making change, often in order to extort a larger tip when you leave the cab in exasperation. So make sure you have plenty of small denomination bills.

- Be aware of the shop-switch scam in countries such as Thailand: You ask the hotel dispatcher to direct your driver to a certain shop and he directs it to another, either one owned by his brother or one that pays him a hefty commission. This can apply to restaurants and nightclubs as well. Cairo, where there seems to be a conspiracy of misinformation, has endless permutations of this game.

- If you do have reason to believe you've been taken for a ride, it's wise to wait until you leave the cab before remonstrating with the driver. An American businesswoman took a cab back to her hotel one evening in the center of Paris. She knew the journey was no more than 50 francs but the driver demanded 200. Not speaking French, she wrote the word "police" on a piece of paper, whereupon the driver locked the doors and set his Doberman on her. She paid.

- The worst horror stories are from Africa (Anglophone countries are said to be the worst). Meters are just redundant instrumentation; there's not even the pretense of sticking to an agreed fare, and being beaten up and robbed by the driver or hijacked en route are not unheard of. Having a knife at your throat is the ultimate rip-off.

- In a city like Lagos, never hail an unknown taxi (ask the hotel management, not the desk clerk) and make sure that the car you ordered is really the one you ordered. The only safe way is to be picked up by a company driver. In fact, that's not bad advice wherever you are.

Vienna, From A to Z

by Paul Hofmann

ALBERTINA — A visit to the world's largest graphic collection in the 180-year-old former palace of an archduke at 1 Augustiner Strasse (tel: 52.42.32), near the State Opera, is always worthwhile. The sullen gray building contains 45,000 drawings, watercolors and etchings, including works by Dürer, Rembrandt, Raphael, Michelangelo and Titian, and a million prints from five centuries, which are displayed in rotation. Open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Wednesday from 10 to 6, Friday from 10 to 2, Saturday and Sunday from 10 to 1.

BREAKFAST — It is included in the rates of almost all hotels. The breakfast offered by coffeehouses at 50 to 80 schillings (\$2.50 to \$4) features good coffee or tea, the omnipresent roll called Semmel, a croissant, butter, jam and a soft-boiled egg. Some Viennese cling to their traditional *Gabelstück* (fork breakfast) at around 11 A.M., with a couple of frankfurters, a small goulash or kidney and eggs with a beer at a tavern for 80 schillings or so.

COFFEEHOUSES — They continue to outlive their periodic obituaries. To habitués the coffeehouses are havens away from home, places to read newspapers and magazines free, pull off business deals, make or receive telephone calls, play chess or cards, muse, write letters or poetry, flirt and even drink coffee. The beverage comes in more than a dozen varieties, from a "large cup, brown" to espresso to Turkish, at 20 to 40 schillings, which entitles the customer to linger for hours and use all the available amenities. Snacks and simple warm dishes are also served in most coffeehouses. To the foreign visitor these places offer a chance to get a bite or a drink and observe a quintessential and enduring aspect of Viennese life. A few favorites: Frauenhuber, 6 Himmelstorgasse (52.43.23); Prückel, 24 Stubnering (52.61.15), in business since 1903; Sirk, 53 Kärntnerstrasse (52.73.79), a fancy Art Nouveau revival near the State Opera; Sperl, 11



In the Café Museum.

Gumpendorfer Strasse (56.41.58), once the haunt of Franz Lehar, now designated as a historic landmark.

DANUBE — A visitor may see most of Vienna's major sights and yet never glimpse the mighty stream that Johann Strauss celebrated. The Danube Canal, a domesticated arm skirting the inner city on its northeast, is a reminder that Europe's second-longest river (after the Volga) once flowed much closer to the city's core. The best view of the river is from the Kahlenberg, the 1,685-foot-high house mountain from which, on clear days, one can see downstream as far as Czechoslovakia and Hungary. From that hill, the Danube actually looks blue if the light is right.

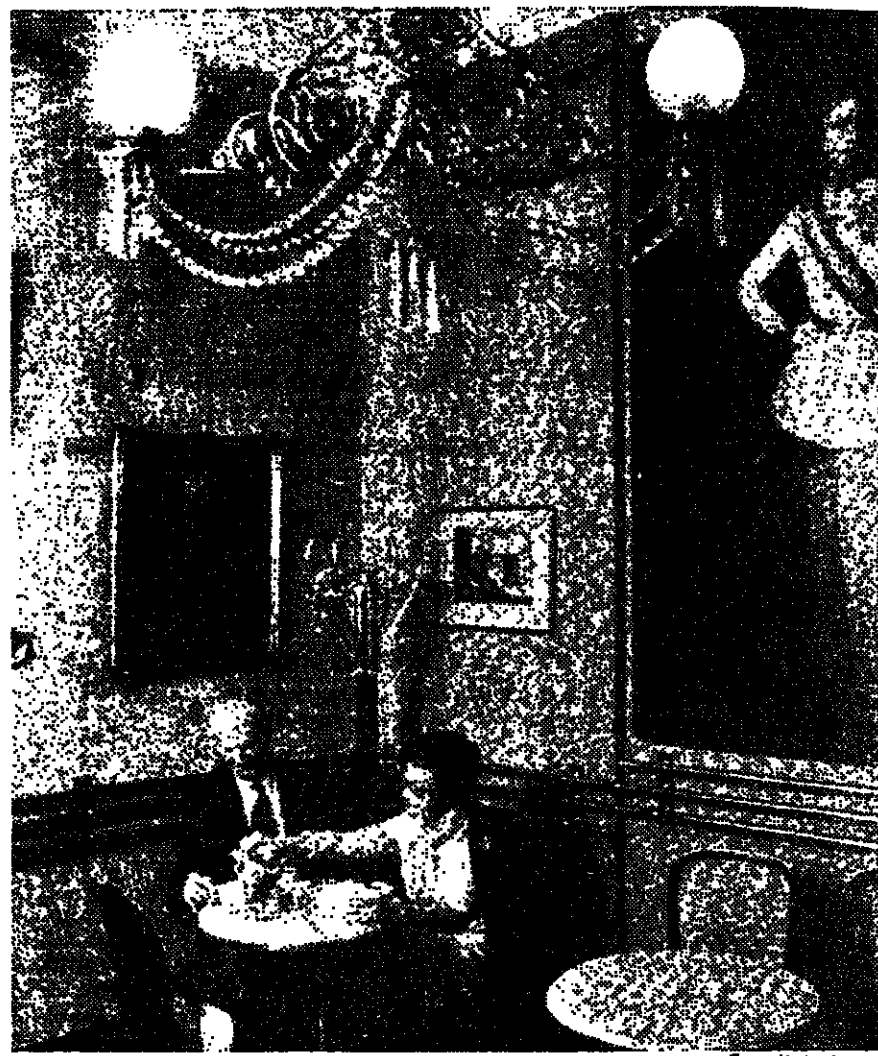
ENGLISH — It is taught in Austria starting at the elementary-school level. This and the dominance of American lyrics in the programs of Austria 3, the rock station that is also popular in the neighboring Communist countries, explain why many younger Viennese understand English.

FREUD — 19 Berggasse is a nondescript building in a sloping street near the neo-Renaissance main building of Vienna University. Sigmund Freud lived in the house for many years, and wrote many of his books and received his disciples and patients there. The study where the first couch of psychoanalysis stood is now a Freud Museum (31.15.96), open 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Monday through Friday, 9 to 3 Saturday and Sunday.

GREEN BELT — The Viennese get their excellent water from Alpine springs and can reach vast forests, grasslands and wooded hills with a strenuous ride. The Vienna Woods stretch from the Kahlenberg, on the city's northern outskirts, to beyond the resort town of Baden where Mozart and Beethoven took the waters. In the city's east the huge Prater grounds and, across the Danube, the Lobau wildlife refuge provide additional green spaces. Well-marked hiking paths crisscross the Vienna Woods; a tavern or inn is never far away. Get a map of the public transportation system for 25 cents at its information office in the Opernpassage, the underpass near the State Opera, and look up streetcars or buses to any point near the Green Belt.

HAPSBURGS — The Viennese wince when they see this English spelling for the Habsburgs, the family that for more than six centuries ruled over vast domains from their city. A visitor from outer space might think they still do. Pictures of Emperor Franz Joseph as a whiskered patriarch and of his Empress, Elisabeth, as a newsworthy, are everywhere. The show windows of bookstores are filled with the latest additions to the interminable Habsburg literature. The Hofburg, the sprawling former imperial residence in the heart of the city, and the summer palace of Schönbrunn, on the western outskirts, are sight-seeing musts. Demel's, the renowned confectioners near the Hofburg, and other prestige firms proclaim themselves purveyors to an imperial court that vanished in 1918.

TRAVEL

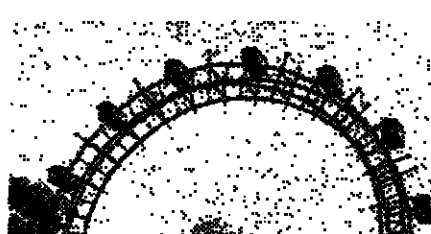


A corner in Demel's.

pean melting pot, and to a degree still is. The latest newcomers are refugees from Poland and many young Arabs who have carved out a near-monopoly in newspaper-hawking.

OPERA — During its 300-day season the State Opera performs daily except on Feb. 6, 1986, when the fabled Opera Ball is held, and on Good Friday. Prices range from 1,800 schillings a seat at a gala performance to 15 schillings for standing room in the gallery; 500 to 600 schillings will buy a good seat for most performances. Tickets can be bought up to seven days before each performance from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday through Saturday, 9 to noon Sunday, at 3 Hantuschgasse, near the State Opera (5324.2655).

Nearly 500 standing room tickets are available on a first-come, same-day basis regardless of whether all seats are sold (for most performances they are). The box-office window for standing room opens two hours before curtain time, but the line on some days starts at 6 A.M.



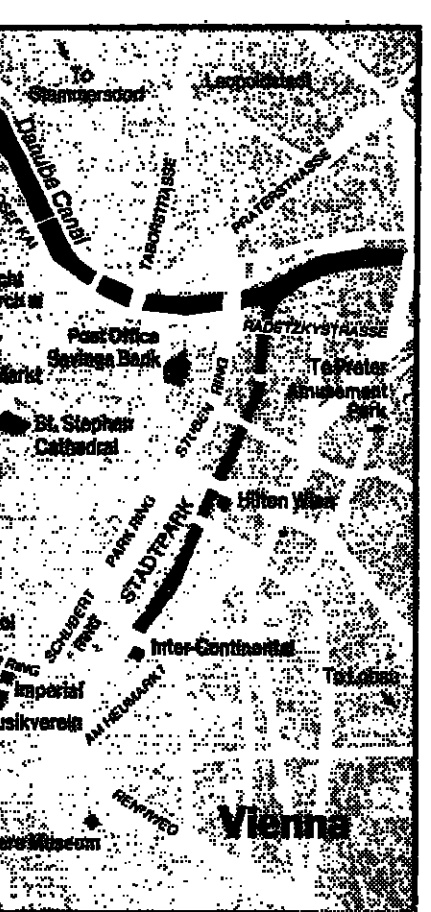
Big wheel in the Prater.

MUSIC — There is hardly a day without some high-quality concert, recital, opera or operetta performance, or sacred music. There is the bonus of visiting the places that evoke memories of Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, the Strausses, Brahms, Bruckner, Mahler, Schönberg and other composers. Tickets to the subscription concerts, about one a month, by the Vienna Philharmonic, one of the world's great orchestras, are sold out before the season begins, and it requires high-level connections, dealings with scalpers, or last-minute luck at the box office to get into the Musikverein, the Philharmonic's home. For the countless other musical offerings, watch the cylindrical columns along the Ring and in other strategic locations on which notices of forthcoming events are posted. If box offices are sold out, try one of the licensed ticket brokers in the city center; they are entitled to charge a commission.

Good church music — usually one of the famous masses by the Viennese composers — may be heard at the 11 A.M. service Sundays in St. Augustine's, entrance from Josefsplatz. Admission free, voluntary contributions welcomed. Watch also the music announcements posted outside St. Stephen's Cathedral and many other churches. The Vienna Boys' Choir can be heard at the 9:15 A.M. Mass in the Court Chapel (Hofkapelle), in the Hofburg, every Sunday from mid-September to late June. Reserved seats cost 50 to 300 schillings (phone 52.12.86).

The Volkoper specializes in light opera and classical Viennese operetta. The Theater an der Wien, Linke Wienzeile, built for Mozart's last librettist, Schikaneder, features Broadway-style musicals. For good jazz, try Jazzland, 29 Franz Josefs-Kai (63.25.75), from 9 P.M. until 1 A.M. most nights.

NAMES — Business signs and the telephone directory team with Navarratils, Magyaris, Zawilinskis and other non-Germanic names. Austria's current government chief, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, is of Croatian origin. For hundreds of years, the city was a Central Euro-



dumplings and sauerkraut; venison in season; braised onion steak; fried chicken, and those rich desserts that justify a pre-emptive crash diet.

Following are a few recommended places in the gemütlich category: Griechenbeisl, 11 Fleischmarkt (63.19.41); Leopold, 7 Schottengasse (63.93.81); Stadtbeisl, 21 Naglergasse (63.33.23). A full meal with beer or a carafe of wine will run to about 600 schillings for two in any of the three.

SHOPPING — Kärntnerstrasse and the Graben, which meet near the cathedral, are the smartest shopping streets. However, most Viennese and practically all the many visitors from neighboring Hungary who look for merchandise not available at home favor the department stores and other businesses along Mariahilfer Strasse, a busy thoroughfare leading to Schönbrunn palace. Shopping hours are from 8 or 8:30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Monday through Friday, 8 or 8:30 A.M. to noon or 12:30 P.M. Saturday. Stores are closed Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

TITLES — Vienna has a Byzantine mania for titles. A Herr Professor expects to be addressed as such, and will take his title to the grave, as the headstones in the cemeteries show. His wife is automatically a Frau Professor. Every waiter is a Herr Ober, whether or not he is the head waiter, and about everyone wearing eyeglasses is a Herr Doktor.

U-BAHN — The word means subway; a sign with the letter U indicates a subway stop. The six-year-old subway is safe, graffiti-free and usually uncrowded. Streets in the city's east and in other neighborhoods are being torn up, with ensuing surface traffic bottlenecks, as a new east-west subway line, U-3, is being built.

VERBOTEN — It translates as "prohibited," and many things are. Signs in the city's lovingly tended parks warn that it's verboten to step on the lawns. "Eintritt Verboten" has a sterner ring than "No Entry." Visitors used to jaywalking at home will face outraged stares and may even provoke mutterings. Dropping gum wrappers or tissues on sidewalks is a no-no too. Small wonder that to many foreigners the streets of Vienna seem eerily neat.

WIEN — The city's name in German. It is also the name of a little river that rises in the Vienna Woods about 15 miles west of the city, runs through the western and federal district — covered and built over for long stretches — and joins the Danube Canal at the easternmost point of the Ring.

XIII, XIII — Such inscriptions on chunks of stone dug up in the construction of the new subway line are additional testimonials to Vienna's Roman past, destined to join the many archaeological finds in the museums. The crack 13th Legion, and later the 14th, were garrisoned in what was to become Vienna from about A.D. 100 to 500. Vindobona, as the encampment was called, secured the Roman Empire's Danube frontier, and held barracks for 6,000 troops. Roman officers' billets excavated near St. Stephen's can be visited from 10 A.M. to 12:15 P.M. and 1 to 4:30 Tuesday through Sunday. The entrance is at 3 Hober Markt; admission free.

YIDDISH — Listening to the Viennese talking among themselves one frequently hears words derived from Hebrew or Yiddish. No other branch of the German linguistic family has drawn so heavily on Jewish roots. Few of the Viennese who pepper their everyday conversations with Yiddish are aware of the idiom's origins. The Viennese dialect, incidentally, is also replete with terms borrowed from the Slavic tongues, Hungarian and Italian, a legacy of the multi-ethnic Habsburg monarchy. To a German from Hamburg or Berlin, thick Viennese makes almost as little sense as Algonquian would to a New Yorker.

ZÄHLKNOPF — A device that invariably baffles the foreigner who for the first time tries to use a pay telephone in Vienna. After putting the requisite one-schilling (5-cent) coin for a local call into the slot and dialing or punching the number, an answer may be heard, but after a couple of hellos the party at the other end will madly hang up. The explanation is that the caller failed to press the red "pay button" and therefore could not be heard. Press the black button to get your schilling back, call again, and the moment you hear an answer press the red Zählknopf.

Paul Hofmann, a native of Vienna, is a former correspondent of The New York Times, for which he wrote this article.



In a restaurant courtyard.

ADVERTISEMENT

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Princess Diana will make the Fair 'A Right Royal Occasion'

The setting for an antique fair is all important. The Burlington House Fair, originally the British Antique Dealers' Fair, can expect to command the attention of buyers, dealers and the public as this year it is being held in the historic setting of the Royal Academy of Arts in Piccadilly.

It will also be a 'right royal occasion'. Not only is it being opened on September 11 by the Prince and Princess of Wales, but the theme of the fair marks the Quincentenary of the founding of the royal House of Tudor (1485 - 1985).

A Tudor Room is being created by three English dealers showing oak furniture, Elizabethan portraits and pottery, as well as several items

loaned by private collectors to give the Fair a final touch of authenticity. There will be a bronze gun and pewter from the 'Mary Rose', Henry VIII's flagship which sank in 1545; a portrait of Henry VIII after Holbein; as well as the Processional Cross found on the field of the battle of Bosworth, a collection of Tudor silver and miniatures, an Elizabeth I cameo ring plus a wax impression of the queen's Great Seal. "Few Fairs have staged such an array of history," one of the organisers has said.

Now biennial the Burlington House Fair, which alternates with the Paris Biennale des Antiquaires, goes international for the first time this year with exhibitors from France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Monaco, Switzerland and the United States showing paintings, furniture, porcelain and glass, gold, silver and jewellery, together with Oriental works of art, clocks, scientific instruments and objets d'art.

Leading European dealers will be there including Didier Aaron, Galerie Perrin and Bernard Steinitz from Paris, Bernheimer of Munich, Vandervan and Stender from Holland, and Berko Fine Paintings from Belgium.

All pieces are being strictly vetted to give buyers the best

guarantee of authenticity. Nevertheless, the criterion is high quality rather than a rigid adherence to any specific date. While several of the exhibits will be of museum standard, the majority will have a direct appeal to private collectors including many with modest budgets.

Several items have been loaned by members of the British royal family. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, patron of the Fair, is lending a George III gold snuff box with the royal cypher in diamonds, and The Queen is providing three Derby biscuit porcelain figures, modelled on a painting by Zoffany, while the newly formed Derby Porcelain International Society will display 84 rare pieces from more than 30 private collections.

Presented by arrangement with the Burlington Magazine, the Fair stays open until September 22. On the opening day, from 5pm until 8pm, admission is £5 and afterwards £4, including an illustrated handbook.

Another major antiques show in London is the 1985 Park Lane Hotel Antiques Fair from October 1 to 6. This, too, will have royal con-

nections. As part of the quincentenary of the founding of the Tudor dynasty the Board of Governors of the Museum of London has agreed to show a selection of the museum's Tudor collection of plate and pieces from the Chesapeake hoard of jewellery displayed against a background of the Braun and Hogenburg map of mid-16th century London.

There will also be a portrait of Queen Elizabeth I, known as the 'Sieve' portrait. This is one of the major works of George Gower (1540-1596). In it the Queen wears a three quarter length red velvet dress and, as always, is festooned with jewels. She holds the Sieve, the symbol of Tuccia, the Vestal Virgin.

The rest of the exhibition, which is being opened by Sally, Duchess of Westminster, will show English and Continental furniture, paintings, ceramics, silver and jewellery, clocks, prints, textiles, and art nouveau and deco in the spacious ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel.

One of the most fascinating displays should be the collection of toys on loan from the London Toy and Model Museum, including road, rail (the museum claims to have

the finest collection of model trains in Europe), air, sea, novelty and mechanical playthings dating from the 18th century. The museum, which is housed in Craven Hill, not far from Marble Arch, recently won a special judges' award in the Museum of the Year scheme.

Admission to the Park Lane Fair is £4, including the illustrated catalogue.

Early in 1986 sees another first in London's calendar of unique art occasions. Heather McConnell, Gay Hutson and Ivan Winstone are staging the World of Watercolours, the first fair of its kind at the Park

Lane hotel from January 22-26.

Says Heather McConnell: "Only works on paper of the highest quality - watercolours and drawings - will be shown. However, we shall not impose any deadline. The sole criteria for selection and display will be excellence."



The Burlington House Fair. Scene depicting the island of Venice. Painting attributed to F. Guardi. Venice 1712-1793.



The Burlington House Fair. Exhibitor: Athenaeum Monte Carlo. One of a pair of bronze angels by "Giuseppe Sammartino". Napoli 1723-1793.

When Driving on the Left is Right

London is the centre from which almost every visitor to Britain sets out to explore the rest of the country. There is much to see. But if you wish to visit most places in the shortest time, travelling in your own car is best.

Once it is remembered that they drive on the left (not the right) throughout the British Isles, newcomers will find the standard of driving high, but the signposting not always as good, or as easy to understand, as in many European countries or the US.

Car rental firms have offices in every town and city. All the major companies offer easy form filling, a wide selection of cars and, in many cases, facilities for leaving the vehicle at the point of departure. Some will even collect it from you.

Because many visitors from overseas have families and luggage with them, companies like Town and Country, at Key House, High Street, West Drayton, Middlesex, offer a selection that includes the Mercedes automatic 380SEL, or the Jaguar Sovereign, both at £127 a day, or £765 weekly. Town and Country also has a fleet of chauffeur driven Rolls.

Without doubt a chauffeur car makes shopping and visits to the theatre easier, as well as being excellent for longer journeys. Visitors can then concentrate upon the changing scenery, not the crowded roads. Chauffeurs not only park

the car while you visit a cathedral, or dine in a restaurant, but they also look after any valuables you wish to leave behind.

But as well as visitors and tourists, London has a large population of ex-patriates who either live here because they like it, or because their work is in Britain. For them, a right hand drive car, such as the popular BMW 5-series, is essential. Most overseas families in the UK own two, sometimes three, cars depending upon the age of the children. Few are more popular than this range of German built and designed cars which offer space, safety, speed and performance.

Park Lane Export, who are the sole official BMW agent in the U.K. for export sales, specialise in the supply of cars for shipment all over the world at factory tourist prices. Personal Export needs to be carried out correctly if the advantages are to be maximized and problems avoided. Park Lane's very professional staff have the necessary expertise to meet these objectives and their service extends to assistance for customers even after delivery overseas.

An equally popular continental car is the Mercedes. If you want a car that is different go to 65/67 Park Lane where Trasco concentrate on coachbuilt Mercs, each built to individual requirements. Extra seats, larger boots for more luggage or company equipment, bullet proof glass, are all part of everyday jobs for this Swiss based company which, despite offering a product in the de luxe class, has a pricelist from the bargain basement.

Overseas visitors, or residents, in London can purchase a 500SEL Mercedes for \$40,000, instead of the \$52,000 it would cost in the US. A president size seven seater 1000SEL sells at approximately \$120,000 in America. In London the Trasco price is \$85,000.

Obviously, these are not cars for everyman. But the Volvo increasingly is. They are among the most popular buys by American servicemen stationed in Britain, as well as for members of the diplomatic corps and business community in London. Today the range extends from the small runabout

to luxury limousines for families or senior executives. All can be purchased free of tax by overseas nationals, subject to certain limitations, from Volvo's export department in London's Albemarle Street, a few yards from both Bond Street and Piccadilly.

A few weeks ago Volvo took a party of more than one hundred customers on a day trip to Wales aboard the Orient Express. The idea was to offer them a luxury day out ending with the delivery of their cars in the shadow of ancient Margam Castle.

One of the customers was heard to say, "These are the cars to take you anywhere in both comfort and complete safety." He sounded like a salesman, rather than customer. In a way he was. It turned out that the car he had come to collect was his fifth Volvo.

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE FAIR

The Antique Dealers' Fair
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
PICCADILLY, LONDON W1
11th - 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1985

Opening Times:

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Thursday 12th - Sunday 22nd September,

11am-7pm daily.

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For further information about the Burlington House Fair, contact Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street, London WC1X 0BP. Telephone (01) 278 2345.

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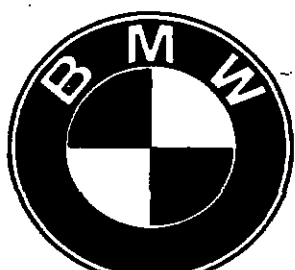
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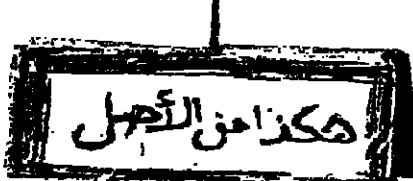
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NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4
Wells	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1331.21	1330.55	1335.12	+4.04
Indus	1331.21	1330.55	1335.12	+4.04
Indus	1331.21	1330.55	1335.12	+4.04
Indus	1331.21	1330.55	1335.12	+4.04
Indus	1331.21	1330.55	1335.12	+4.04

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	109.47	109.18	+0.08
Composite	109.47	109.18	+0.08
Composite	109.47	109.18	+0.08
Composite	109.47	109.18	+0.08
Composite	109.47	109.18	+0.08

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. — 85,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. — 185,713,658
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

Class	Prev.
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25

NASDAQ Index

Class	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	27.21	27.21	27.21
Composite	27.21	27.21	27.21
Composite	27.21	27.21	27.21
Composite	27.21	27.21	27.21
Composite	27.21	27.21	27.21

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wicks	10.00	9.75	9.75	+1/4
Wicks	10.00	9.75	9.75	+1/4
Wicks	10.00	9.75	9.75	+1/4
Wicks	10.00	9.75	9.75	+1/4
Wicks	10.00	9.75	9.75	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Close	Chg.
Bonds	102.45	+0.02
Bonds	102.45	+0.02
Bonds	102.45	+0.02
Bonds	102.45	+0.02
Bonds	102.45	+0.02

NYSE Diaries

Class	Prev.
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25
Advanced	2.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	*Vol.
Aug. 28	14,747	727
Aug. 27	14,747	727
Aug. 26	14,747	727
Aug. 25	14,747	727
Aug. 24	14,747	727

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	145.74	145.74	+0.12
Industrials	145.74	145.74	+0.12
Industrials	145.74	145.74	+0.12
Industrials	145.74	145.74	+0.12
Industrials	145.74	145.74	+0.12

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume
4,500,000	4,500,000
4,500,000	4,500,000
4,500,000	4,500,000
4,500,000	4,500,000
4,500,000	4,500,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
234.32	233.72	234.25	+0.53
234.32	233.72	234.25	+0.53
234.32	233.72	234.25	+0.53
234.32	233.72	234.25	+0.53
234.32	233.72	234.25	+0.53

NYSE Posts 3d Straight Gain

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced Thursday, posting their third straight gain in another quiet session. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 4.04 to 1,335.12, bringing its gain over the past three days to 17.48 points.

Broader indicators also increased. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.08 to 109.47. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.10 to 188.93. The price of an average share added three cents.

Advances outpaced declines an 8-7 ratio. Volume came to 85.66 million shares, down from 88.53 million Wednesday.

In the market's fitful advances this week, analysts noted, trading has been light, with activity concentrated in stocks rumored as takeover candidates or involved in corporate buy-back plans.

Analysts generally said that it was difficult to spot any significant trend in stock prices with many investors on vacation or taking a cautious approach until after Labor Day.

Talk persists on Wall Street that the pace of business activity will pick up over the second half of the year.

Those hopes will get a test of sorts on Friday, when the government is scheduled to report on the index of leading economic indicators for July, as well as the U.S. trade balance for the same month.

Westinghouse Electric led the most-active list and climbed 1/4 to 39 3/4. The stock jumped 4 1/2 Wednesday on news that the company plans to buy back as many as 25 million of its shares.

M-1 Jumps \$2.8 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.8 billion in the week ended Aug. 19, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday. The rise was above most expectations.

The Fed said M-1, which comprises currency in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted \$606 billion from \$603.2 billion the previous week. The latest increase puts M-1 well above the upper limit of the Fed's targeted growth range for the monetary aggregate.

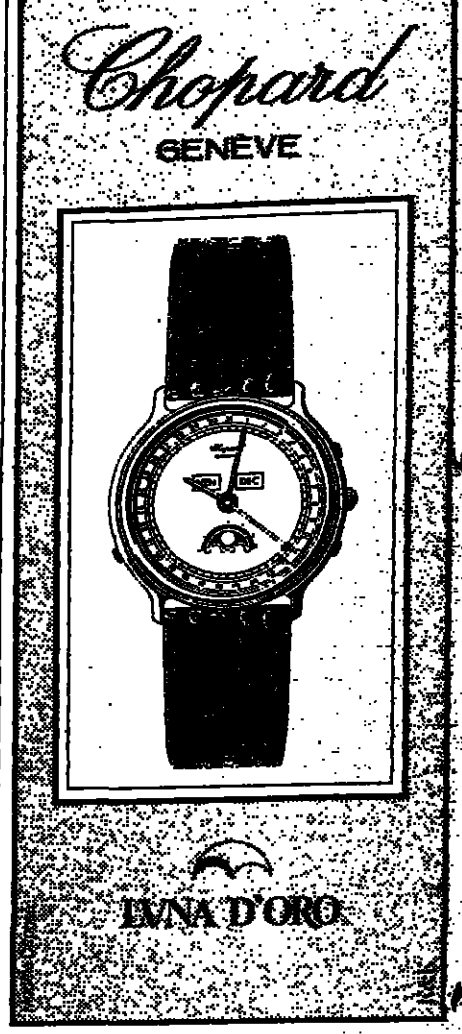
and is considering selling its cable television business.

Union Carbide, which announced a restructuring plan on Wednesday, rose 1 1/2 to 56 1/2 in active trading.

Gains in Westinghouse and Union Carbide have helped push the Dow Jones industrial average higher in the past two sessions while other, broader market measures showed less robust advances.

Kansas Gas & Electric fell 3 1/2 to 14 1/2 for the day's biggest percentage loss among NYSE issues. The company said that it would face serious financial problems if it is not granted a rate increase large enough to cover its stake in a nuclear power plant.

Kansas City Power & Light, which has a large investment in the same plant, dropped 1 1/2 to 20 1/2.



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(Continued on Page 14)

Volvo Pretax Earnings Down 8% in First Half

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, said Thursday that pretax earnings in the first half of 1985 fell 8 percent from a year earlier, to 426 billion kronor (\$515.8 million), from 462 billion kronor.

Second-quarter earnings rose slightly from a year earlier, to 2.05 billion kronor from 2.02 billion kronor, but were down 8 percent from 2.212 billion kronor in the first quarter of 1985, Volvo said in its interim statement.

First-half sales were down 3 percent, to 42.28 billion kronor from 43.63 billion kronor a year earlier. Excluding oil trading, where activity has been deliberately cut, and Volvo BM, a construction-equipment subsidiary no longer consolidated, sales of its main industrial divisions were up 12 percent, Volvo said.

Car sales rose 15 percent in the half, to 18.48 billion kronor, and in the quarter were up 21 percent, to 9.51 billion kronor.

It said first-half truck sales were up 5 percent, to 7.98 billion kronor, while food sales rose 12 percent, to 5.84 billion kronor.

Analysts said the results were good and in line with expectations, considering that extraordinary factors boosted last year's first-half earnings.

Anders Lindquist, a partner in Merchant, Grundstrom & Partners Fondkommission AB, a Stockholm securities brokerage, said second-quarter earnings were "in the middle of various expectations."

Mr. Lindquist said it was likely that Volvo would sharply increase its 1985 dividend from the 5.40 kronor it paid out in 1984.

Mitsubishi Plans To Raise Dividend

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Thursday that it will raise its dividend one yen to six yen a share in the year ending March 31, 1986.

The increase will cover part of the 55-billion-yen (\$231-million) profit resulting from MHI's sale of 140 million shares in Mitsubishi Motor Corp. to Chrysler Corp., Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. from April to August 1985.

Before the sale, MHI held 595 million shares, or about 85 percent of Mitsubishi Motor. MHI will reduce its ownership in Mitsubishi Motor to 25 percent in the year ending March 31, 1987.

Profits in Japan Seen Declining In Current Year

TOKYO — Profits of Japan's major companies are likely to be lower in the fiscal year ending next March 31, the first decline in three years, the Wako Research Institute of Economics said Thursday in a survey.

The study, covering 421 companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, predicted that combined profits for the year would fall 4.1 percent from a year earlier, to 4.6 trillion yen (about \$19.4 billion) from 4.8 trillion.

Wako said combined sales are estimated to rise 3.3 percent, to 205.9 trillion yen from 199.3 trillion in 1984-85, it said.

Both sales and current profit projections for were revised lower from Wako's June survey of the same companies, which account for 41 percent of Japanese companies listed on the main section of the exchange.

At that time, the institute forecast a 5.3-percent rise in current profits and a 4.6-percent gain in sales.

The downward revision resulted from the worsening market environment for the electronics industry, especially semiconductor makers, which had previously led the Japanese economy's expansion, a Wako economist said.

Creditors Agree to Ask Court To Pay Debts of Sanko Ships

TOKYO — Nine of the trading houses that financed the construction of more than 100 ships operated by Sanko Steamship Co. have agreed to ask a court official to pay the debts of Sanko ships detained in foreign ports, trading house sources said Thursday.

They will put the request to Mitsubishi Miyata, appointed by the Tokyo district court to handle Sanko Steamship's affairs until the court decides how to handle its application for protection from its creditors. The sources said the houses also will ask that Mr. Miyata take steps to avoid future detention of the ships.

The Sanko group, which says it owns 27 ships and operates 217 on charter, has debts totaling about 520 billion yen (\$2.2 billion). It filed for protection from creditors on Aug. 13 — such filings usually are followed by the appointment of a receiver to preside over the company's recovery or decide if it should be liquidated.

After the filing, several Sanko ships were detained in foreign ports as stevedoring companies and bunker oil suppliers demanded cash payment for their services. The sources said that some of the ships were released after Sanko or the cargo holders paid the debts.

The trading houses, which have been the cargo holders of most of their 100 ships on charter to Sanko, want Mr. Miyata to guarantee pay-

Blue Circle Industries PLC Posts 5.5% Decline in Profit

LONDON — Blue Circle Industries PLC, the British cement producer, reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first half fell 5.5 percent from a year earlier, to £45 million (\$63 million) from £47.6 million, because of higher interest charges and unfavorable currency-exchange rates.

The decline came on a slight increase in sales, to £427.9 million, from £426.3 million, the company said.

Blue Circle said its first half pretax profit would have been £7.3 million higher if results had been translated at average exchange rates for the period rather than rates on June 30.

Higher interest charges mainly reflected two major plant modernizations in Britain, it said. Extraordinary charges of £2 million, down from £4.8 million, were charged against pretax profits to reflect the cost of employee layoffs.

British cement deliveries of 3.9 million tons in the half were about the same as last year, it said, and are not expected to differ much in the second half.

The acquisition of Atlantic Cement in the United States for \$145 million, completed at the end of May, made a positive profit contribution in June, the statement said. Other U.S. units also performed well in the period, it said without elaborating.

Blue Star said that a 4.5-percent U.K. cement-price increase from June 1, the first for nearly 3½ years, will partly offset cost increases. But the full benefit will not be felt until 1986 because of the continuing cost of modernizing key plants, it said.

The company said its stake in Blue Circle Ltd. of South Africa will be reduced to 42 percent from 50.3 percent at the end of this month because the unit has increased the number of its shares outstanding. The unit's results have been impaired because of the country's severe economic downturn and the declining rand, it added.

France Plans To Ease Rule On Currency

PARIS — The French government plans to relax, in coming weeks, exchange controls for direct investment abroad by French residents, a senior Finance Ministry official said Thursday. The official, who insisted on anonymity, said that the measures involved lowering the percentage of foreign investment that must be financed in foreign currencies.

Residents currently wishing to make a capital investment outside the European Community must finance 75 percent of the total amount in foreign currency. A similar restriction affected investment inside the EC until the government lowered the minimum amount to 50 percent in last November.

The official said that the new measures being studied would probably try to bring laws for non-EC countries into line with those affecting investments in the nine other EC countries.

Textron to Offer Shares, Sell 3 Units

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Textron Inc. announced plans Thursday to offer 4 million shares of common stock and sell three divisions to further reduce the \$1.4-billion debt incurred by its purchase of Avco Corp.

Textron stock closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$54 a share, down \$1.125 from Wednesday's close.

The divisions the company plans to sell are Bostitch of East Greenwich, Rhode Island; Dalmio Victor of Belmont, California; and Valentine Sands Ltd. of South Melbourne, Australia.

Bostitch, bought by Textron in 1966, manufactures stapling, nailing and wire-stitching systems for industrial, construction and office products markets.

Dalmio Victor, a Textron division since 1954, makes airborne electromagnetic surveillance equipment and antenna components. It also is developing aircraft collision avoidance systems.

CBS Says it Plans To Sell 3 Units of Publishing Group

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. is trying to sell off three of its publishing units — Holt, Rinehart & Winston's general books, Praeger and Winston-Seaberry — according to a company spokeswoman.

Formal invitations to buy these publishing companies were sent out by CBS this month to a number of prospective purchasers in the publishing field.

In May, CBS's Educational and Professional Publishing Division dismissed 65 employees. The three units that have been put on the block employ about 125 people. In the last few years, a number of editors have left Holt, Rinehart & Winston for other companies.

In a statement for CBS's Educational and Professional Publishing Division, the spokeswoman, Joanne L. Berg, said Wednesday that "in terms of focus, these publishing assets do not fit as well into the mainstream of CBS's educational and professional market." She declined to say if any offers had been made.

COMPANY NOTES

Adolph Coors Co. said it would build a brewery in Rockingham County, Virginia, beginning with construction of a \$70-million beer packaging and distribution facility slated for completion early in 1987.

Atlas Yellowknife Resources Ltd. of Canada said it planned a share exchange bid for Que West Resources Ltd. on the basis of 14 shares of Atlas Yellowknife for each common share of Que West.

G.J. Coles & Co., the Australian chain store group, said its selling area rose to 1.38 million square meters (1.65 million square yards) in the year ended July 28 from 1.27 million in 1983-84 because of store openings and acquisitions, including 114 fashion stores and 33 liquor stores.

General Motors Corp. said it would close a diesel engine plant in the Detroit suburb of Romulus because of increasing imports from Japan and Europe and the ill effects of foreign competition on its customers.

Grundig AG said it expected to reduce losses by about 100 million

Deutsche marks (\$36 million) in the year ending March 31, 1986, to around 80 million DM.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. said it had completed the sale of 21.8 million shares of Cross-Harbour Tunnel Co. at 10.10 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.29) each for a total of 220.2 million dollars.

Japan Airlines Airways, a subsidiary of Japan Airlines Co., said it would replace two McDonnell Douglas DC-8s next year and the remaining fleet, two Boeing 747s and another DC-8, in 1987.

Klöckner Humboldt Deutz AG, the West German machinery group, said world group sales rose to 2.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$867 million) from 2 billion DM in the 1984 first half.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said it may sell Mitsubishi Aircraft International Inc. its wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, to a U.S. aircraft maker.

People Express Airlines said the carrier is protected against unfriendly corporate takeovers following a reorganization approved by its shareholders.

Texaco Inc. said it had completed the sale of its stock in Getty Coal Co. to Utility Fuels Inc. of Houston, continuing a program of selling unwanted assets it acquired in last year's \$10.2 billion takeover of Getty Oil Co.

Toyota Motor Sales USA said it expected to sell 900,000 cars and trucks in the United States this year.

United Guarantee Corp. of Greensboro, North Carolina, has filed suit charging that the troubled Equity Programs Investment Corp. had misrepresented the nature of its real estate transactions. It was the first time since Equity Programs failed to make payment on some of its \$1.4 billion in mortgage obligations that a formal charge has been made.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. has been ordered by a U.S. federal court to settle a 40-day walkout prompted by a court-approved termination of its labor agreement with striking steelworkers.

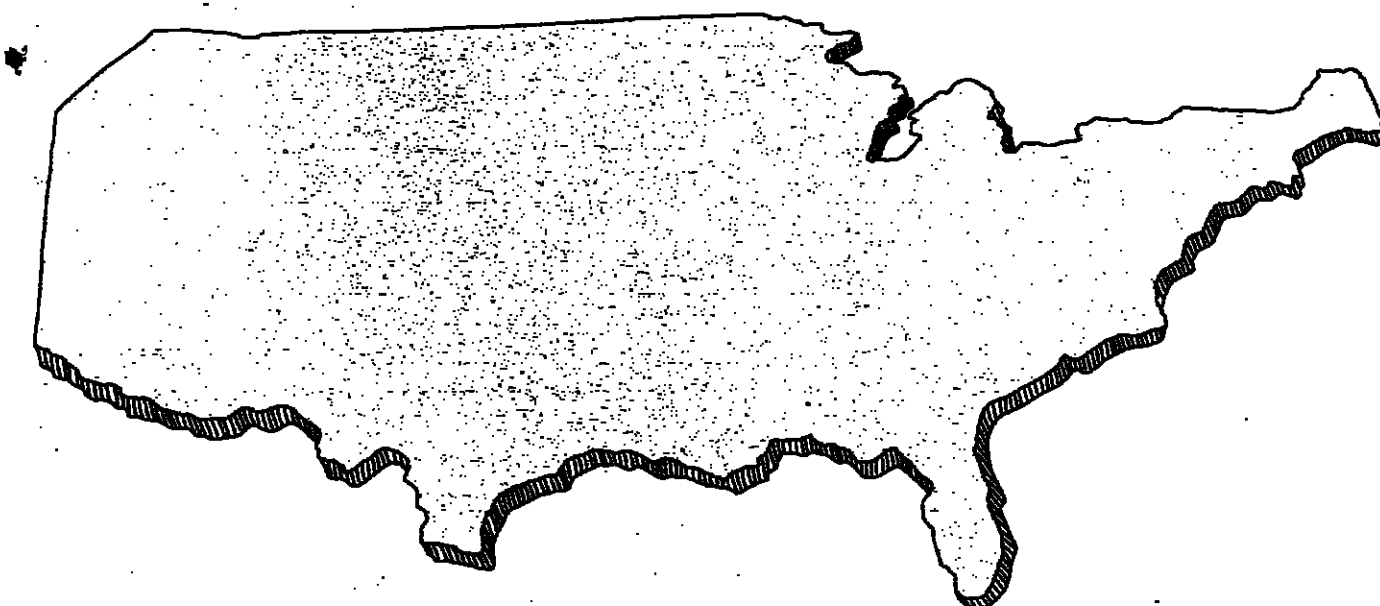
Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain		Hudson's Bay		United States	
1st Half	1985	1st Half	1985	4th Quarter	1985
Revenue	227.9	Revenue	42.7	Revenue	344.2
Profit	45.0	Profit	2.36	Profit	7.2
Per Share	0.21	Per Share	16.97	Per Share	0.22
Hong Kong		Investment ab Beller		Phillips-van Huseen	
1st Half	1985	1st Half	1985	1st Half	1985
Revenue	21,400	Revenue	511.0	Revenue	114.6
Profit	897.0	Profit	11.0	Profit	1.8
Per Share	0.47	Per Share	1.75	Per Share	0.18
Canada		Volvo			
1st Half	1985	1st Half	1985		
Revenue	44.0	Revenue	42,280		
Profit	21.38	Profit	4,230		
Per Share	0.73	Per Share	4.00		

Singapore Port Ailing

SINGAPORE — Business at Singapore's container terminal has declined by 20 to 30 percent this year, officials said Thursday. They said the port had lost about \$25 million in revenues since last September and blamed a recession and growing competition from Hong Kong.



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Cost per Thousand Circulation

Cost per Thousand Circulation		
Forbes	4C Page \$46.89	
BusinessWeek	4C Page \$52.79	
FORTUNE	4C Page \$56.89	
Forbes	BW Page \$30.85	
BusinessWeek	BW Page \$34.72	
FORTUNE	BW Page \$36.85	

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with Fortune and Business Week, Forbes was judged to be overall favorite by 44%, versus 29% for Business Week and 19% for Fortune.

When regular readers were asked which of the three reflects best the excitement of business, Forbes had twice the scores of the other two. And when asked which of the three stands for "free enterprise," 71% named Forbes, compared with 13% for Fortune and 7% for Business Week.

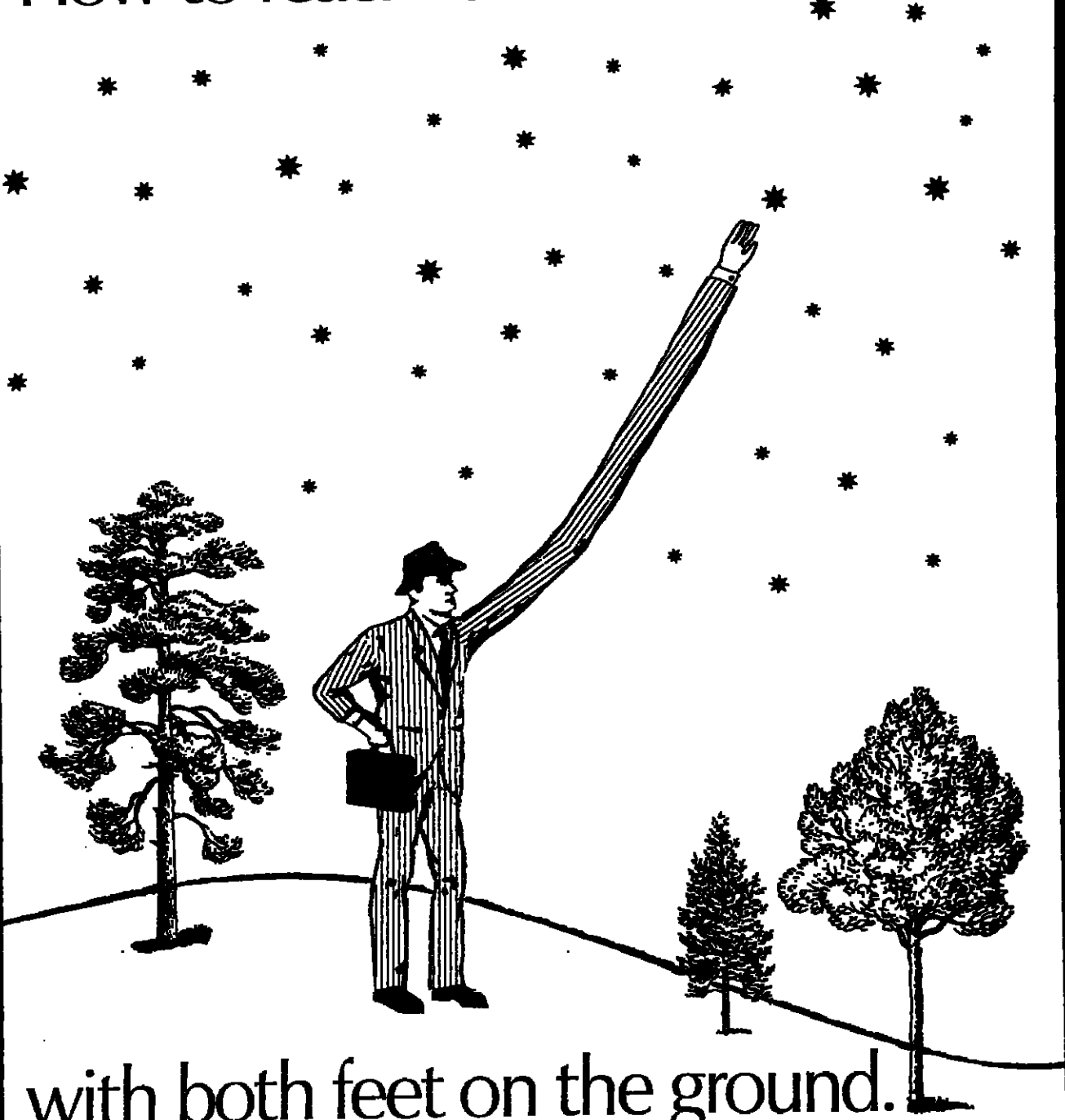
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Tiger Names Jensen Chief Executive

LOS ANGELES — Tiger International, the Los Angeles-based transportation company struggling to return to sustained profitability, said that Robert P. Jensen would assume day-to-day managerial responsibilities as president and chief executive.

Mr. Jensen, 59, currently a Tiger director and chairman of E.F. Hutton-LBO, a Santa Barbara, Calif.-based investment company affiliated with E.F. Hutton & Co., will replace Wayne M. Hoffman, 62, Mr. Hoffman, Tiger chairman since 1970, will continue in that post, with responsibilities for corporate strategy and policy until his company-mandated retirement at age 65.

"This move is a continuation of our management succession plan," said Mr. Hoffman, who plans to retain the positions of chairman and president of Tiger's air-cargo subsidiary, Flying Tiger Line, although Mr. Jensen will be responsible for its day-to-day operations.

Tiger had a loss of \$14.9 million in the first six months of this year because of renewed losses at Flying Tiger.

KOP Set to Open Hong Kong Office

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Kansai-Osaka-Paniki, Finland's largest commercial bank, said its subsidiary in Singapore, Kansai International Bank (Asia-Pacific) Ltd., would open a representative office in Hong Kong in October.

The new office, a further step in the expansion of the Helsinki-based bank's international operations, will serve Hong Kong, China and South Korea and will be headed by Daniel Kowk, who has been appointed regional representative. He was with Royal Bank of Canada, where he previously was the bank's Beijing representative.

In addition, KOP named Jukka Suomela to head its Tokyo representative office, effective Jan. 1. He will join KOP Oct. 1 from Finland's Finance Ministry, where he is serving as a senior ministerial secretary with responsibilities relating to the country's foreign borrowing.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said Fumio Matsumoto, who was senior deputy general manager of its London branch, has been transferred to the Tokyo headquarters as general manager of its information and business-development office. He is being succeeded by Yasuhiro Watanabe, who was with the bank in Tokyo.

Banque Belge Ltd. in London said Baudouin Meyers, who was manager of its Belgian desk, has moved to Belgium Bank in Hong Kong, where he will be responsible for corporate-finance and capital-market products. Banque Belge is a unit of Generale de Banque SA of Brussels.

Fed Sponsors Wyoming Camp For Discussions on the Dollar

(Continued from Page 11)

that some Fed officials are skeptical about such grand gatherings, particularly when some in Congress are seeking to reduce the Fed's independence through closer scrutiny of its budget. "It does us good," he said, "to associate with the kind of people we get on the program."

The program was high-caliber indeed, featuring some of the brightest young academics, as well as such luminaries as Umar Emminger, the peppery, 74-year-old former Bundesbank president, who said this was to be the last address he would make in the United States.

In his speech, Mr. Emminger said that the international value of the dollar was now the most important price in the world — 10 years ago, it was the cost of oil — and that "sooner or later the dollar must fall to 'more normal' levels."

One top Fed official, who asked not to be identified, said that what he found most arresting in the two

mornings of proceedings — afternoons were left free for outdoor diversions — was the strength of sentiment for aggressive government action in the currency markets to drive the dollar down, thereby making U.S. industry and agriculture more competitive.

Two such voices were those of C. Fred Bergsten and Richard N. Cooper, scholars who held high posts in the Carter administration. The Fed official said he was "taken aback" by the vehemence of the interventionists and worried that such a move would jeopardize the inflow of foreign funds the United States has relied upon to help finance its budget deficit. The loss of such inflows, he said, would raise interest rates and that could perhaps push the economy into a deficit-raising recession.

But probably the most provocative of the half-dozen academic papers was that delivered by Robert Solomon, a former head of the Fed's international finance division, who argued against the popular notion that the U.S. economy has become "two-tiered," with a manufacturing sector that is languishing amid vigorous service and construction sectors. He said his analysis of the composition of American output shows little, if any, relative weakening of manufacturing.

In the end, the participants here found a strong consensus for the not-so-surprising conclusion that the U.S. budget deficit was at the root of the problem of a still-overvalued dollar.

Since the Kansas City Fed's symposium was moved to Jackson Hole in 1982, its attraction has increased steadily. About one-half of the 137 people invited this year attended, a remarkably high response, according to Barry Robinson, vice president for public affairs. The price of \$95 included three meals, two receptions and two continental breakfasts as well as copies of the lengthy academic papers.

BP's exploration efforts off China's shore have proved disappointing, said Roger Bacon, another managing director. So far, the company has completed 13 wells there without a significant discovery.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar is Stronger in U.S., European Trades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was strong most of the day Thursday in New York trading, gaining support from unexpectedly vigorous U.S. housing starts and buying ahead of the release of U.S. economic data on Friday.

The 24-hour closure of banks in Bolivia and effective 95-percent devaluation of its peso also might have sparked some flight capital buying, dealers said.

"After trading higher in Europe, the dollar initially faltered in New York then rose after the housing starts were released," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

"It wasn't as much July's 1.4-percent increase that did it as the strong revision in last month's fig-

ure," he said. The government revised June housing starts upward to a strong 2.2-percent gain from a 0.1-percent drop originally reported.

Traders said buyers were anticipating Friday's release of more U.S. economic figures and Monday's Labor Day holiday in the United States.

"The Federal Reserve did not inject liquidity into the market as expected," Mr. Holland said, "and dealers are hesitant to sell the dollar ahead of money supply and the leading indicators."

In London, the pound was little changed at \$1.4000 from \$1.4002 on Wednesday. In New York, it eased to \$1.3995 from \$1.4035.

Other late rates in New York, compared with late rates Wednes-

day, included: 2.778 Deutsche marks, up from 2.769; 8.495 French francs, up from 8.449; 2.276 Swiss francs, up from 2.267; and 3.1255 Dutch guilders, up from 3.1200.

In Europe, currency dealers said that the Soviet Union bought dollars, but they did not know why. The dealers were divided on whether the Soviet purchases were larger than normal.

The South African rand continued to attract much interest, even though only a few London banks were prepared to quote it and very small amounts were traded.

Dealers said that quotes ranged from 35 cents to 43 cents. The rand finished Thursday in London trading at 38.4 cents and at 41.9 cents in New York. (Reuters, AP, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

14 DM Issues Are Planned for September

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Banks are planning to launch 14 Deutsche mark Eurobond issues in September, for a total volume of 2.8 billion DM, a Bundesbank spokesman said Thursday.

The entire calendar is composed of straight issues. No floating-rate notes, zero-coupon or dual-currency issues are planned. All but one are public bonds, with the single private placement being for 50 million DM, the spokesman added.

In August, banks registered the planned launch of eight DM Eurobond issues, with a total volume of 1.505 billion DM.

In the Eurobond market Thursday, aggressively priced new dollar-straight issues started in a day in which secondary-market prices generally ended little changed from Wednesday's closing, dealers said. Traders in the secondary market are thought to have been waiting for guidance from Friday's announcement of the U.S. Index of Leading Economic Indicators.

By the close of secondary-market trading, three dollar straight bonds had been launched for U.S. corporate borrowers, totaling \$700 million.

The dealers added that there was also talk in the market that further "sushi" issues — targeted at Japanese investors — were near to market.

Texaco Capital Corp. issued a \$250-million bond, guaranteed by Texaco Inc., paying 10 percent a year over five years and priced at 101 1/4. On the market, the issue closed well outside its total 1 1/2 percent fees at a discount of about 2 1/2.

A dealer at a U.S. bank said the terms on the issue were the result of fierce bidding for the mandate. "I think the market price is fair," he said.

He noted that only on July 17, Texaco Capital Inc. had issued a \$300-million bond, paying 10 percent a year over 10 years and priced at 98 1/4. This bond quickly slipped to trade at a big discount to the issue price and Thursday was quoted at about 95 1/4.

General Electric Credit Corp. issued a \$200-million 9 1/2-percent bond, priced at 100 1/4. The bonds are initially maturing in 1992, but can be extended until 2005. This issue was also outside its total 1 1/2-percent fees on the market, ending at a discount of about 2 1/4. The lead manager was Mitsubishi Finance International.

General Motors Acceptance Corp. launched a \$250-million, seven-year bond, through Swiss Bank Corp. International. It pays 10 percent a year and was priced at 99 1/4. This issue closed just within the total fees of 1 1/2 percent at a discount of 1 1/4.

Other new issues launched included two Canadian-dollar bonds, bringing the total to four in the last two days.

Ford Credit Canada issued a 75-million-dollar bond, guaranteed by Ford Motor Credit Co., paying 10 percent a year over seven years and priced at 100 1/4. Goldman Sachs International Corp. was the lead manager. The issue was offered at a discount of about 2 1/2 on the market, outside its total fees of 1 1/2 percent.

Universite du Quebec issued 25-million-dollar bonds, with a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and seven-year maturity. The par-priced bond was guaranteed by Banque Internationale Luxembourg.

The first dual-currency issue of the week was launched Thursday, a 12-billion-yen bond for Westinghouse Electric Corp. The issue pays 7 1/2 percent, matures in March 1991 and was priced at 101 1/2. It is redeemable for \$56.38 million, which gives an effective exchange rate of 212.85 yen to the dollar. The yen has been trading at around 237 to the dollar in recent weeks.

Bolivia Dissolves Currency Controls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ — Bolivia's three-week-old centrist government lifted currency controls Thursday as part of an overall economic package that also includes an end to all subsidies and the freeing of imports.

Bolivia's official exchange rate was 75,000 pesos to the U.S. dollar, although dollars could be bought on unofficial markets for 1.4 million to 1.5 million pesos. The government said that the currency would now trade at an official rate equivalent to the weighted average of public currency sales to be conducted by the central bank on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

When Victor Paz Estenszoro took office as president earlier this month, he vowed to implement tough economic measures to save the country from what he called "the risk of bankruptcy." Bolivia's annual inflation rate is 10,000 percent, the world's highest. (Reuters, AFP)

Mexico's Debt Agreement

(Continued from Page 11)

loans into home currencies will also be comparable, according to Citibank, co-chairman of Mexico's bank advisory committee.

Mexico has agreed to prepay \$1.2 billion of the 1983 loan. It made a downpayment of \$250 million at beginning of January and, according to Citibank, Mexico's finance minister, Jesus Silva Herzog, confirmed that the rest of the prepayment was proceeding as scheduled.

The multi-year rescheduling agreement, the terms of which were agreed to in principle a year ago, was designed to pave the way for Mexico to regain free access to the international capital markets next year.

Mexico recovered quickly in 1983 and 1984 from the economic and financial difficulties that forced it to suspend debt repayments in August 1982. But that progress has faltered this year, partly because of declining re-

venues from oil exports, raising doubts among some bankers whether Mexico would be able to find willing lenders as early as next year.

■ Peru Cancels Oil Contracts

President Alan Garcia Perez, of Peru canceled contracts Thursday with three U.S.-owned oil companies that pump two-thirds of Peru's 180,000-barrel-per-day crude output, Reuters reported from Lima.

The president ordered the Energy Ministry and the state-oil company Petroperu to negotiate new contracts within 90 days with Occidental Petroleum Corp., Belco Corp. and the Occidental-Bridas consortium.

The government said it also would review extra tax benefits and order the companies to invest those funds in exploration. Mr. Garcia said that the moves would end the colonial concepts that enriched other nations but impoverished Peru.

BP Earnings Rise by 5.5%

(Continued from Page 11)

substantial profits through "swap" transactions in which it borrows in the international bond markets at fine terms and re-lends the proceeds at a higher rate.

BP officials confirmed that the company is looking at other possible opportunities in financial services. But Mr. Horton said speculation that BP would buy a major British commercial bank was "way out of the ballpark."

Another BP official said: "There's no question of service stations taking deposits."

The company noted that oil prices have strengthened this summer but warned that the market remains "fragile."

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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SPORTS

Forget Ends Curren's Hopes; McEnroe Reaches 3d Round

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — It was Wimbledon revisited. Kevin Curren was on the court and the ace was flying. Serve, volley. Serve, whiff. Serve, duck.

But something was wrong. The whistling, unhit serve was not coming off Curren's racket. They were coming off the racket of Guy Forget, a slender, curly-haired Frenchman. By the time Forget was finished, Curren was finished with the U.S. Open, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Curren's surprising loss on

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

Wednesday has overshadowed all other events so far in the championships.

Certainly, it dwarfed Martin Jaite's first-round upset of 14th-seeded Henrik Sundstrom. John McEnroe, the defending champion, reached the third round by defeating Martin Wostenholme of Canada, 6-0, 7-6, 6-1, on Thursday. McEnroe had been extended in the first round to a fifth set tie-break by Shlomo Glickstein before he could pull out the victory. Joakim Nystrom, the 10th seed from Sweden, also reached the third round with a 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0 decision over Robert Green.

On Wednesday, other men's seeds advanced to the second round with ease. No. 2 Ivan Lendl in three quick sets against Jay Lapidus, No. 4 Jimmy Connors in four sets against Gary Muller, a South African qualifier, No. 7 Yannick Noah over Jeremy Bates of Britain, and No. 15 Scott Davis over Massimo Cierro.

Seeded women continued to win with one exception. Kathy Rinaldi, seeded ninth, lost in the first round to Andrea Holikova, 7-6, 7-6 (8-6).

Hana Mandlikova, seeded third, and Helena Sukova, seeded seventh, advanced to the third round with easy victories in Thursday's second round.

Mandlikova chased Annabel Croft, 6-3, 6-3. Sukova needed just 58 minutes to defeat Beverly Bower, 6-3, 6-1. Sylvia Hanika and Ann Henricksson also won early second round matches.

Chris Evert Lloyd, Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver, and Steffi Graf were all first-round winners Wednesday. Only Graf struggled, going to 7-5 in the third set before beating Patty Fendick.

But Graf is still here; Curren is not.

"I just never got going," said Curren, the losing finalist at Wimbledon this year who is ranked fifth

in the world. "He's a big hitter who goes for winners, a lot like me."

Forget, 20, is a big hitter and he served 15 aces against Curren, whose terrific serve ousted both McEnroe and Connors from Wimbledon. But Wednesday, on the breezy grandstand court, Forget was the player with the shots.

"It's my biggest win ever," said Forget, a left-hander who suffered last year with tennis elbow. "My serve has been getting better the last few weeks and I feel confident. I thought I had about three chances in 10 against him but he didn't serve anything like at Wimbledon."

Forget, like his countryman Henri Leconte, whom he may face in the second round, is a go-for-broke player. He hits out on everything, constantly trying for winners. His style was best summed up by the sixth game of the third set, in which he served three near aces, an ace and two double-faults.

"I never got a feel for where his serve was going," Curren said. "He serves that quick wrist serve that can be deceptive."

In the last game, Forget served four balls and Curren touched one of them. That was on match point when he managed to get his racket

frame on the ball to avoid being served out by four aces.

"The U.S. Open is over for me for this year," Curren said. "I'm not that unhappy."

The same could not be said for Andy Kohlberg, who had every chance to pull off the biggest upset of his life. Kohlberg got into the draw by just pulling out a last-set 7-5 victory in a qualifying match over Leif Shiras on Sunday. On Wednesday he had Miloslav Mecir, an unpredictable player, virtually beaten.

In the third set, Mecir was down 15-30 while serving at 2-5. Kohlberg let him off the hook. Still, he served for the match. Quickly, he was down 0-40. Mecir booted two returns. But on the third, his backhand landed at Kohlberg's shoe tops and he netted it. Now it was 4-5. This time Mecir dug an 0-30 hole. Again, Kohlberg was two points from victory. Again, he failed.

The tiebreaker went to 4-4 before Mecir reeled off three winners: a backhand return, a serve and a gorgeous top-spin lob. That was the set and, as it turned out, the match. Mecir cruised through the last two sets for 5-7, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4) 6-3, 6-1 victory.

Women Propose New Rules For Young Players on Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Women's Tennis Association has announced a new set of eligibility rules for young players on the pro tour.

"We have formulated the most reasonable rules possible that will rationally limit a young player's schedule without hindering his career," said Chris Evert Lloyd, president of the WTA.

The WTA rules will be submitted for approval to the Women's International Professional Tennis Council, which meets next week.

They are:

- The WTA will not lift restrictions on tournament appearances until a player reaches her 17th birthday; current WTA rules require a player to make a specific minimum number of tournament appearances.

- A player will be accepted in a maximum of 10 supported series tournaments each year until she reaches her 15th birthday. Supported series events are the tournaments played on the highest level, such as the U.S. Open and Virginia Slims series.

- The maximum of supported series is increased to 12 between a player's 15th and 16th birthdays.

- A player may participate in as many lower level professional tournaments as she chooses. But no player under 16 may play in more than three successive tournaments at any level without taking a one-week rest period.

- All players under 16 will be required to abstain from tournament play for a minimum of two 30-day periods each year.

- Until age 16, every player must present proof that she is satisfactorily completing the educational requirements of her country of origin.

- Every pro player up to age 18 must annually present a medical certificate that states her fitness to play.

- The WTA, at its expense, will sponsor three seminars a year, beginning in 1986, for all players under 18 who are ranked in the top 200 in the world. The seminars are expected to cover such topics as nutrition, public relations and sports psychology. (UPI, AP)

Curren Wins Few Hearts in Early Elimination From U.S. Open

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — His name will be pre-served in the history books of Wimbledon under the heading, "runner-up." But that hardly guarantees a tennis player immortality. Boris Becker won the singles championship at the all-England Club and reaped the spoils. Kevin Curren settled for "nice match" and a front-row seat where he has watched Becker take a worldwide victory lap.

It would be understandable for Curren to trade places with Becker, to fantasize about how a few well-placed shots here and there in that Wimbledon final early last month could have put him on center stage. And the final was certainly within his long reach. But Curren knows himself too well to think that the adulation and riches showered on Becker would have necessarily belonged to him.

"I face up to reality," Curren said Wednesday after being upset in the first round of the U.S. Open by Guy Forget of France, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2. "Becker is young and felt he couldn't lose. I know better than that. Coaches are always telling me that I'm better than I think. But I look at things negatively. I've always been that way. A lot of guys will say things on the surface, but if you dig below, you'll find the same insecurities."

Curren is a tall, gangling individual with sharply angled features and longish hair that was more in style a decade ago. He is by his own admission an introvert who rations his smiles. Some of the opinions that many players keep to themselves in the best interest of

image and self-promotion are placed on the table by Curren for all to see. He was capable of winning Wimbledon but he may not have won many hearts.

He was seeded fifth at the U.S. Open but his first-round match against Forget was on the grandstand court, not on center stage in the stadium, where Becker played on Tuesday. If he felt slighted, it probably did not matter anyway. Following Wednesday's match, Curren said the tournament and setting had never been particularly to his liking. And he knew that would sound like sour grapes.

"I hate the city, the environment and Flushing Meadow," Curren said. "There is noise, the people in the grandstand are never seated and it takes an hour and a half in the stadium to get here. It's sickening that with all the money they get from TV, the USTA doesn't build a better facility. The USTA should be shot. And they should drop an A-bomb on the place."

This is not the way to endear oneself to the New York fans. It is not the way to go about eliciting rave reviews in the news media. It also is not the way the International Management Group — which represents Curren — would have chosen to write his postmatch speech.

Although many Americans may share Curren's viewpoints about New York City, this is the U.S. Open, not New York City. Curren, who was born and raised in South Africa, became a U.S. citizen in April. Rightly or wrongly, Americans would expect him to embrace his new home and its national tournament. They would be reminded that at



Kevin Curren

Wimbledon, Curren said he was proud to be an American but was a South African in his heart.

"My agents understand Kevin Curren," he said. "It's not important to me to be in the public eye. I'm trying to do the best I can and I try to be straightforward. I've always felt that way about Flushing Meadow, and being an American citizen is not going to make the traffic any better."

It would be easy to dismiss Curren as tennis' gray cloud but there is something refreshing about his honesty even if he doesn't always say things we like to hear.

There are too many people in public life who smile only for the cameras. And although Curren decided to leave his troubled homeland for economic reasons and not principles, one can understand if not sympathize with the ambivalence he feels. It may be difficult for Curren to feel at home in a country that is becoming increasingly outspoken about the land where he was born.

"I'm caught on a fence," Curren said. "People in America want me to cut my ties to South Africa. But my youth was spent there. My mother, relatives and a lot of friends are there. I love the wildlife country, so I spend my vacations there."

South Africa's policy of apartheid has made it an outcast in the world sports community. South Africa was excluded from the Olympic Games, and many countries refuse to participate against it in team competition. South African athletes do compete as individuals in sports such as tennis, although Curren and Johan Kriek did the most expedient thing and became American citizens as a precaution against future sanctions.

"I don't agree with the system and believe apartheid should be abolished," Curren said. "It's a shame when people are denied their rights. But I'm not for a one-man, one-vote system yet, either. There are other countries in Africa that were granted this and are having coups and dictatorships."

As an athlete, Curren said he was entitled to his viewpoint. But he does not think that an athlete should use his celebrity status as a forum for politics. "I don't consider us legitimate spokesmen," he said. "We're sportsmen, not politicians."

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

MEN'S SINGLES

First Round

Ivan Lendl (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Jay Lapidus, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Yannick Noah (7), France, def. Jeremy Bates, Britain, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.

Tony Mami, Nigeria, def. Thomas Hostalka, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4).

Martin Jaffe, Argentina, def. Henrik Sundstrom (14), Sweden, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Edgardo Benavente, Argentina, def. Colin Dowdswell, Great Britain, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6, 6-3.

Ken Flach, U.S., def. Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, 7-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

Jim Grubb, U.S., def. Gustavo Barrios, Brazil, 6-2, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6, 6-3.

Mikaela Meier (19), Czechoslovakia, def. Andy Kohlberg, U.S., 5-7, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-1.

Paul Anagnostis, U.S., def. Tom Gullickson, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Guy Forget, France, def. Kevin Curren (5), U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 6-1, 6-2.

Vilas Guerin, U.S., def. Turk Beneshols, France, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6, 7-6.

Luka Jozan, U.S., def. Mark Mitchell, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

Jimmy Connors (4), U.S., def. Gary Muller, South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Johnie Zayas, Peru, def. Jakob Hasek, Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Timmy Tatum, France, def. Guy Novaris, Czechoslovakia, 6-7 (8-10), 6-3, 6-7 (4-6), 6-3, 6-4.

Brian Teacher, U.S., def. Alejandro Gamaral, Argentina, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6.

Steve Potts, U.S., def. Bruno Oresar, Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Don Candy, U.S., def. Ahmed El Mahallawi, Egypt, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-3.

Hank Pfister, U.S., def. Scott McCain, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Brod Gilbert, U.S., def. Christo von Rensselaer, South Africa, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Scott Davis (15), U.S., def. Massimo Carraro, Italy, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Hans Schneider, West Germany, def. Balazs Taroczy, Hungary, 6-7 (1-7), 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6, 7-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

First Round

Catarina Lindqvist (23), Sweden, def. Nellie St. John, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.

Lelah Ann Thompson, U.S., def. Sandy Collins, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Anna Hobbs, Britain, def. Jo Darke, Britain, 7-6, 6-1.

Kathy Jordan, U.S., def. Marcella Mesker, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Martina Navratilova (2), U.S., def. Pascale Paradis, France, 6-2, 6-1.

Pam Candy, U.S., def. Elni Rousden, U.S., 6-3, 6-1.

Sharon Foltz, U.S., def. Pamela Louie, U.S., 7-6 (11-9), 6-3.

Balazs Corvath, U.S., def. Maria Lindstrom, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4.

Ann Hanson, U.S., def. Elizabeth Smylie, Australia, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

Healy Van Nostrand, U.S., def. Wendy White, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Jane Yarns, Canada, def. JoAnne Russell, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Chris Evert Lloyd (1), U.S., def. Janine Thompson, Australia, 6-1, 6-2.

Nicole Pietrangeli, U.S., def. Kristi Shaeffer, U.S., 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (4-7), 6-2.

Michelle Williams, U.S., def. Kristi Shaeffer, U.S., 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (4-7), 6-2.

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Bases-Loaded Walk in 12th Inning Puts Reds Over the Cardinals, 7-6

Los Angeles Times Service

CINCINNATI

After collecting his first base earlier in the game, Pete Rose drew a walk with the bases loaded and two out in the 12th inning Wednesday night to give the Reds a 7-6 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

With the two hits, Rose moved closer to Ty Cobb's record of 4,191. Rose now needs nine hits to break the record.

The Cardinals scored all their runs in the third inning and went into the sixth, behind the 20-game winner Joaquín Andujar, holding a 6-0 lead. But the Reds tied the score, knocking Andujar out of the box. Rose drove in the tying run with a ground-out.

The Cardinals' Willie McGee went 3-for-6 and increased his average, highest in the majors, to .363.

Astros 3, Cubs 0: Nolan Ryan, who had not won for the Astros since he beat Atlanta on June 17, ended his eight-game losing streak in Houston. He gave up four hits and had eight strikeouts before leaving with two out in the seventh inning and a 2-2 count on Jody Davis. "I wasn't concerned about the streak," Ryan said. "I've pitched well lately. My job basically is to keep the team in the game."

Twins 6, Blue Jays 5: In the American League, Tom Henke served up a ying-yang two-run homer to Mark Salas in the eighth inning at Minneapolis, then lost the game in the 10th inning. Although Tom Brunansky singled off Jim Aker with the bases loaded to end it, Henke had put the runners on base. Brunansky's hit ended a 1-for-18 slump. Henke had won three games and saved seven since joining the Blue Jays late in July.

Indians 7, Red Sox 4: Julio Franco hit a grand slam home run in the seventh inning to break open a close game and give the Indians their seventh triumph in eight games. Despite Tony Armas' 18th home run, the Boston Red Sox lost their fifth in a row and 11th in 12 games. Jamie Easterly, making the second start of his eight-year career, gave up two runs in 6 1/2 innings. The Indians stopped Wade Boggs' hitting streak at 17 games. Boggs was 0-for-5.

White Sox 5, Rangers 1: Bryan Little, who hit his first home run of the season Saturday, hit his second Wednesday in Chicago, a three-run smash in the fifth inning. Gene Nelson and two relief pitchers combined on a six-hitter for the Chicago White Sox.

